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MY LADY'S SLIPPER.

Hi! Fido, rogue! Bring here to me
Thy plaything. Now, sir, let me see
What thou hast done.
A slipper of such weesome size
That Cinderella e'en might prize,
Spoiled for thy fun

The owner? Fido! Tell me now,
Thy mistress? Yea, thy pert "bow wow"
Is answer plain
Thou canst not have it. No, no, no!
'Tis mine—because I love her—so
Thou beg'st in vain

Ah, 'tis a prize—to me alone,
No fairy queen's upon a throne
Its grace can match
Exquisite, shapely, soft and sweet—
A dainty nest for dainty feet—
One kiss I snatch

Her slipper! Mine! Ah, happy fate!
Run, Fido, run and bring its mate,
No, Fido, stay!
She must not know I am the thief,
Else she, while laughing at my grief,
Takes it away.

She comes! Hide, Fido, quick, before
Thy guilty looks betray us more
Than mine of bliss.
Hide, slipper, here beside my heart,
Thou art of her—and me—a part;
But, first, a kiss.
—H. C. Dodge in Once a Week.

AN ARIZONA EPISODE.

Never heerd tell o' Billy Martin?
Wal, now, stranger, yo'r hoofs must ache!
Bill wur the deadest shot, fur sartin,
'N all Arizony—make no mistake!

Sized yo' up fur a tenderfutter,
Soon as ever I seen yo' hit
She Box 8 Range in such a splutter,
But yo're the freshest, I must admit.

I 'llowed 's how thur warn't no buddy
Hedn't heerd tell o' Pistol Bill!
"C'd he shoot better'n Carver?" Cud he!
Bill didn't monkey—he shot ter kill!

None o' thet glass ball foolin' in his'n—
Bill warn't built on no sech plan,
Men's his marks, 'n he knowed his bis'n;
Never but once he missed his man.

How wuz thet? Wal, thur warn't much to it—
He wuz down in the Gily bend,
Ridin' the round up—almost through it—
All uv a suddent thur comes the end.

Bill got gone on a Senoreeter
Livin' thar in a 'dobe town—
Lord! The angels never wus sweeter!
Tall, 'n big eyed, 'n pinky brown!

Bronco Jim, 'ez the luck wud mix it,
He got gone on the self same bute;
Big great pards afore thet fix it—
Then, in course, 'twas a case o' shoot!

Fh! I reck'n I seen the shootin'!
Shilt my ear—but I finished him
Fa'r 'n squar' Wot's thet yo're tootin'?
Sartin, stranger—I'm Bronco Jim.

Been lookin' fur me? You're Billy's brother?
Wal, I never did l'arn to run!
One time's about the same ez another—
Fair play, partner—reach fur yo' gun'
—Charles F. Lummis in Time.

DRIFTED JUNKS.

RECORD OF JAPANESE WRECKS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

A List of Oriental Castaways That Runs from 1617 to 1881—Tales of Awful Suffering by the Shipwrecked—A Voyage of Seventeen Months.

Among the many theories that are set up to explain the original settlement of the North American continent that which ascribes it to the enforced visitation of some storm driven Japanese fishermen meets with much favor. Without recounting the various arguments that are based on architectural, physical and philological similarities between the aborigines of the Pacific coast of the New World and the old races of the Orient, it may be said that the shipwrecked sailor idea has many plausible features to recommend it.

Charles Walcott Brooks, who was a firm believer in this theory, devoted much attention to the subject, and certainly proved three things: First, that the number of wrecked junks that have been reported in one way or another exceeded a hundred; second, that every junk found adrift or stranded on the North American coast has proved to be Japanese; third, that their presence is due to the existence of the Kuro Shiwo or Japanese stream, which sweeps northeasterly past Japan toward the Aleutian Islands, thence curving around and passing south along the coast of Alaska, Oregon and California.

The first record of storm driven junks goes as far back as 1617, when mention is made in an old Spanish book of a Japanese boat being at Acapulco. Usually, however, the junks were driven north rather than south, stranded Japanese vessels being reported on the coast of Kamchatka in 1694, 1696, 1710 and 1729. So, too, in 1782 a Japanese junk was wrecked upon the Aleutian Islands; in 1805 a Japanese junk was wrecked on the coast of Alaska, and in 1812 and 1813 two others were run across by Russian sloops in similarly high latitudes.

HEADED UP IN FIRKINS.

The first reported wreck of the sort which came to the California coast occurred in 1815. On the 24th of March in that year the brig Forrester, Capt. Piggott, was cruising off Santa Barbara, when he sighted a Japanese junk drifting at the mercy of the winds and waves. Her rudder and masts were gone. Although blowing a gale, he boarded the junk, and found fourteen dead bodies in the hold, the captain, carpenter and one seaman alone surviving. They were on a voyage from Osaka to Yeddo and were seventeen months out. In 1830 a junk was cast upon Point Adams, the southern shore of the mouth of the Columbia, and in 1833 another was wrecked on the coast of Washington territory, in the immediate vicinity of Cape Flattery.

Many of her crew had perished and several dead bodies were headed up in firkins in the customary Japanese style, ready for burial. In 1840 a Japanese junk of about forty tons was driven on the Bonin Islands, while in 1845 the United States frigate St. Louis took from Mexico to Ningpo three shipwrecked Japanese, survivors of a junk's crew which had drifted from the coast of Japan entirely across the Pacific ocean.

In 1845 Capt. Cooper, of the whaleship Manhattan, rescued eleven shipwrecked Japanese from a little island near Niphon, and a few days after rescued several more from a sinking junk. Rescues of a similar character were made in 1847, 1848 and 1850, and then in February, 1851, seventeen shipwrecked Japanese were brought to San Francisco by Capt. Jennings, of the bark Auckland, the junk from which they were taken having been drifting about in mid-ocean since the fall of the previous year.

So the record goes on to 1876, until sixty cases are enumerated. Of these four were from 1613 to 1694, three from 1710 to 1782, six from 1804 to 1820, eleven from 1831 to 1848, and thirty-six from 1850 to 1876. This apparent increase during the last mentioned period is not owing to their increased number, but solely to the fact that the increase of commerce on the Pacific has distributed there a large fleet whose presence has materially increased the chances of rescue to disabled vessels and the likelihood of receiving reports from stranded wrecks.

Taking up the record from where Mr. Brooks dropped in 1876, it is seen that since and including that year only six cases have been reported, and none at all since 1881. The reason for this decrease lies in the fact that Japan has recently awakened to the necessity of improving the models of her vessels and adopting those with sea going qualities.

ONLY TWO ALIVE.

The Chronicle of Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1876, contains the following story, which was well entitled "A Horror of the Sea:"

"The Emma Utter arrived in port yesterday evening (Aug. 15, 1876), bringing a statement made by Capt. Nelson, master of the British bark Abbey Cowper, which described an encounter he had had with a phantom ship on the preceding 31 of July. He says that on that day he was in latitude 37 10 north, longitude 167.35 east, with light winds, when a hulk was discovered drifting in a southeasterly direction, dismasted and with signals flying. He bore down upon her and an officer was sent aboard, who found that she was the Japanese junk Co-ke Cu-man, bound from Hakadde to Yokohama, and that she had left the former port on Nov. 9, 1875. Her crew formerly consisted of twelve men, but two of whom were alive.

"They were removed to the Abbey Cowper and everything possible was done for them. One of the men was entirely helpless, being nearly dead with the scurvy, while his companion, although not so bad, was still in a deplorable condition, and was barely able to climb aboard.

"The wretched men had been drifting more dead than alive for six months, and as one by one their companions had succumbed to that frightful disease, scurvy, they had been salted and stowed away in the hold, which emitted a horrible stench. At the time they were found they had been without the means of making a fire for some time, having used everything that was available for that purpose long before, and were sustaining an existence with nothing but dry rice and what fish they caught. Their supply of water had been long exhausted, and they were obliged to depend on what they could save whenever it rained.

"The wretched survivors would ere long have perished as had their fellow sufferers, and the fate of the vessel would in all probability never have been known but for this timely discovery, for even if the men had been able to sustain life in such a horrible manner, still the vessel would have soon gone to the bottom, as she was a complete wreck."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Breathe Through the Nose.

Do not breathe through the mouth unless it is impossible to breathe through the nose. The nose was made for breathing, and air, passing through the long, moist, nasal passage, is purified, and leaves behind dust, disease germs and various impurities, while the air is warmed and tempered for the lungs. But when the mouth is left open, dust, dirt and disease rush down into the lungs, and fastening there, develop and destroy the whole system.—Good Housekeeping.

FOR THE HEALTH'S SAKE.

VALUE OF ELECTRICITY IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

Importance of Knowing How to Use It. Health by the Tricycle—What Eminent Physicians Have to Say of It—Usually Masters Rheumatism.

Although electricity is now recognized as an efficient remedy in the treatment of disease, beyond doubt its true value as such is yet to be estimated. Until within a few years its use was practically limited to paralysis, joints stiffened by sprains and chronic rheumatism, and a few like morbid conditions. Now the list of affections in which it has proved itself efficacious is quite long, and is growing longer every year. It is, of course, peculiarly adapted to nervous disorders, and, naturally, in them is most often employed, but there are a number of other diseases and derangements of entirely different classes in which it has been found of curative value. As, for instance, in the treatment of jaundice and torpidity of the liver it has appeared to act well by stimulating the functions of that important organ and increasing the secretion of bile. Certain cases of jaundice which resisted all other treatment have yielded very readily to this.

NOT A DOMESTIC REMEDY.

Electricity has also been used with marked benefit in dyspepsia, habitual constipation, diabetes, vertigo, asthma, bronchitis, and a variety of other complaints. Some physicians have found it of value in baldness, and several observers have had happy results from it in chronic ulcers, one reporting the cure of a badly ulcerated tongue which had resisted treatment for nine years. Electricity, while an admirable agent, capable of doing much good in certain diseases, is yet capable of much harm. It is a notorious fact that while only a few successful cases are necessary to make any remedy popular with non-professionals, they are exceedingly slow to recognize that it is also possible for the same under certain conditions to do more or less injury.

Electricity as usually taken in disease is now held by people at large to be harmless, and not a few of them have batteries and apply it to themselves and friends for every conceivable ailment. As naturally expected, in its indiscriminate use, it is often abused, and not only rarely ever does the good it is capable of, but in many instances it does material harm. Electricity can never be numbered among the domestic remedies. It is altogether too powerful, and for its correct application is demanded not only an intimate knowledge of the agent himself, but the thorough knowledge of the human system and its changes in health and disease. One may know just the class of diseases it is suited to, and yet more often do harm than good with it. In certain cases of neuralgia, for instance, it would prove a cure; in others, however, the disease would be made much worse by it.

Now, to discriminate between them would tax the skill of the most accomplished physician. Again, it cannot be known that there are several kinds of electricity and each have their special action. One kind might be used in a case and prove a benefit, whereas were another employed the disease would be much aggravated. Beyond all that, it must be understood that in a suitable case, with a proper battery, yet an uninformed operator may do harm simply by wrongly applying the currents.

As every one knows, there are two, what are called poles, to every battery. Hold the handles on these in the hands, and the current of electricity passes from one to the other, through the arms and upper part of the body. Now, supposing a person has a neuralgic pain in some part of his body. He puts one handle to the affected spot and holds the other in his hand, or has it placed elsewhere in contact with his skin. He finds that a few applications made several times precisely in the same way bring him relief. But now were he to reverse matters and apply the other pole to the affected spot, very likely instead of being benefited he would be made worse.

Dr. Oscar Jennings, a prominent English physician who practices in Paris, has recently written an interesting little work, entitled "Health by the Tricycle." The doctor himself has had much personal experience in the use of the machine, and beside his own conclusions, he has embodied in his work those of other writers on the subject. It appears that he is the first to call attention to the medical uses of the tricycle, previously held to be a means of sport, or, at the most, of exercise. He recommends it in cases of varicose veins, hernia, hemorrhoids, chronic gout and rheumatic gout, obesity, and, in a general way, to all who are growing more than middle aged. Men who follow sedentary occupations begin to feel increasing stiffness about the joints, or have chronic constipation, derive much good from 'cycling.

The machine, all know who have visited London within a few years, is now a familiar sight in its streets. Messengers, newspaper carriers, bundle boys, even the plumber, tinker, and men of numberless other trades, now journey about the city on tricycles, ingeniously made convenient for holding their wares, tools, etc. As an instrument of sport and exercise, it is doubtful if it is anywhere else as popular; one reason, of course, being that the streets of London are so well paved and well cared for, riding over them is easy and a pleasure. It is said that there are over 500,000 English velocipedists. The Prince of Wales and his three daughters are among the number, and clergymen, lawyers and doctors are well represented in it.

It appears that a large number of persons, including many doctors, among them the late Dr. Mahomed of London, who had varicose veins, derived much benefit from the tricycle. As to hernia, it is not pretended that the use of the machine will cure it, but cases are given of doctors who had hernia and found it gone after riding for a time. An English medical journal, while recognizing the value of the tricycle as curative in many affections and an excellent form of exercise, yet considers it as an exercise inferior to rowing and horseback riding. Many will dissent from such a verdict, and as for the curative effect, certainly in the matter of hemorrhoids riding the tricycle cures them, while horseback riding will often produce them.

According to Dr. Jennings a person must be well stiffened up by rheumatism who cannot use the machine and be cured by it. He tells of a man who had consulted twenty physicians and failed to receive any benefit, and yet at last was cured by the tricycle. He also gives the case of a man 50 years old who was paralyzed on one side, and yet rode 4,000 miles last year. It would appear that in selected cases of consumption cycling might properly be advised. Undoubtedly the victims in the early stage would be much benefited if not absolutely cured by it.—Boston Herald.

Rubber, which is the coagulated sap of a tropical tree, comes from nearly all equatorial regions, but Brazil is its chosen home. In the valley of the Amazon there are many large seringoes, or rubber estates, employing hundred of laborers each. The crop has about doubled in the last ten years.

PRUSSIAN RECRUITS.

A Lieutenant Says Many of Them Are Densely Ignorant on All Subjects.

The greater proportion of the recruits come to the regiment raw in every respect, bodily, morally and mentally; no inconsiderable number of them have already been in prison. The recruit is, as a rule, neither good nor bad; the greater part of the nation is, at the age of twenty years, morally and intellectually, at the standard of a child of educated parents at ten years. There are even some individuals who are beneath this. I have had recruits who found great difficulty in pronouncing the number thirty-four. I asked one of these to count. His scale of numbers went up to eleven; he had heard of thirteen and seventeen, but he did not know what they meant. This was a German; the Slavs of our fatherland are still more difficult to educate, since they do not understand German. They are further accustomed to an almost incredible amount of roughness in their intercourse with their parents and associates.

I remember a recruit who could only speak Polish, of whom I as a lieutenant had to undertake the training, and who did not understand a single word that I said, and stood staring vacantly before him. I told another of the recruits, who could speak German and Polish, to translate what I was saying. This fellow went up to him and gave him at once a tremendous box on the ears. When I reproved him for this he met me with the startling argument: "Oh, you must let me do it, lieutenant, he understands much better now." The box on the car in their society answered the same purpose as "Do you hear?" does in Berlin, or as the touch on the shoulder which many men use to draw attention to their words.

What patience is required to make such men understand all that belongs to their duty in the field, to order, and to discipline, without even once knocking them down, he only can know whose forbearance has been thus put to a practical test. From the moral point of view also many recruits are as backward as a child 10 years old. Among many of them no trace can be found of the feeling of duty, of religious conscience, of patriotism, or of honor, while there is a proportionately small percentage of them who have any idea of good or evil. The great mass only know good from evil from the fact that the latter is punished. "I will not do this or that, because if I do I shall be put in prison or in the house of correction." Many recruits hear first of duty, honor or patriotism from their instructor after they have joined the army. Many of them, even from parts of the country where German is spoken, know nothing of the history of their fatherland. There is a sort of figure of speech which we use when some one has said something which everybody knows: "Yes, old Fritz is dead." By means of this I discovered that many of my men had never heard of Frederick the Great. I asked one of them once, and he answered: "Yes, I heard that he had died yesterday."—Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe Ingelfingen.

Automatic Spelling.

An American writer expresses the hope that, before the typewriter is many years older, some inventive genius will have been able to compass the problem how to give it some sort of dictionary attachment, which will enable it to spell better than it does at present. Our transatlantic contemporary is quite right. The typewriter is a telltale instrument. It conceals nothing. It is in that respect very unlike the pen, and especially the quill pen, the breadth of whose stroke, like charity, covers a multitude of sins—in orthography. Speaking generally, everybody who is not a good speller should write with as broad a nib as possible. If it is even a little fluffy at the point, why, so much the better. The great thing, of course, is to write as vaguely as may be—to leave as much as may be to the imagination. Our contemporary raises the important question of "ie" and "ei," of "ible" and "able." How often an uncertainty in regard to these two combinations is got over by the simple addition of a little more obscurity to the unintelligibility of one's handwriting! It is, indeed, whispered that there are people who actually cultivate a rather blurred caligraphy in order to disguise an orthographic weakness which would otherwise be only too apparent. The typewriter, it is clear, must be avoided by such persons—unless, indeed, the suggested attachment can be made. And then, conceive the popularity of the machine—imagine the run upon it, its almost universal adoption. Of course, the thoroughly educated person always spells correctly, but how many are thoroughly educated, or, if they ever were so, have been able to retain their acquirements?

Couldn't Lighten That Gloom.

A few days ago some one sent up to the local room of The Herald a singing canary in a pretty prison of brass wires, with water, seed, cuttlefish all complete, and directed that it be raffled off for the benefit of the poor fund. It was to be supposed that a bird in such strange quarters would be frightened out of its voice, but not so this little songster. He made himself at home at once and proceeded to fill the room with melody. A young reporter sat watching the pert little stranger and listening to his liquid notes, when it occurred to him that he had a great chance to write a pretty article upon the way in which the song of a happy bird could lighten up any gloom. He sharpened his pencil first, losing some of his sentimental thoughts when the point broke off twice, and then started. "How sweet is the innocent melody of the warbling bird," he wrote, when a messenger boy fell through the door, spilled a lot of rain water from his rubber coat onto the reporter's shoes, and said: "Sign fer dis." He signed for the telegram and then started to complete his sentence, but before he could think of a word a man came in and asked if he could have an old pair of pants. Then another entered with a "notice of our next party—the Octopus Pleasure club, you know," and asked him to "send a reporter up." A man who said he had "read The Herald every day for thirty-four years" dropped in on the reporter's train of thought and wanted to leave a communication on the drainage question. He signed it "Vox Pupuli." By this time the reporter had written one line and answered the telephone four times. "Guess I was off on the melody of one bird lightening up any gloom like this," he said. It would take a whole aviary."—Chicago Herald.

Stanley's Machine Gun.

The prints of the English speaking world have been full of stories about the machine gun which Henry M. Stanley carried with him in his last desperate venture in Africa. And yet it is an old story. It occurs to this paper to properly tell it: The weapon so much talked about is a Maxim gun. It was invented by a citizen of these United States. He was poor and sought encouragement from our government. He got none. He went to England, where they saw its merits at once and made him rich. So his gun is under control of the British government. At the time when he commenced his investigations the three great machine guns of the world were the Gatling, the Hotchkiss and the Nordenhoff—the first two American, the last English. There was little difference in their merits, save that the Hotchkiss was lighter and made for ready transportation. Maxim, an American boy, said to himself, there are faults about these machine guns: 1. The turning of the crank prevents anything like an aim. 2. Often the cartridges hang fire a little, but the crank turns on, and they explode at the wrong time. 3. Most of all, the rapid firing heats the gun so that it is useless and even dangerous in a few seconds. The Maxim gun overcame all these defects. It is automatic. It needs no crank. Pull the trigger once and it continues to load and fire itself so long as the supply of cartridges lasts. The power of "the recoil" does all the work, even to shooting a jet of water along the barrel to keep it cool. It fires 700 shots in a minute, and all that the operator has to do is to aim it. This is the Stanley gun. You cannot see it in the United States now, for it is owned by the government of Great Britain.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Elevated Railroad Paralysis.

Residents along the lines of the elevated railroads and persons whose business has brought them on or near these lines have developed a singular periodicity in intervals of speech as the result of enforced habit during a considerable portion of their waking existence. Involuntarily they cease speaking, even in the middle of a sentence, at the end of each accurately measured term of four minutes. Should not their attention be called to the habit by the remark of others, they will remain silent for a few seconds—the length of time an elevated train ordinarily takes in passing—and then go on with their speech, unaware that there has been any break in it. During those few seconds there seems to have been entire cessation of mental action. The interruption is like a wink in steady visual contemplation, only that it is a little more protracted. The cause of the habit is the compulsory stoppage of speech, or increased effort, during the regularly recurrent deafening roar of passing trains. Only a portion of those subjected to this influence are affected by it to the extent described, but those who are have been noted in sufficient numbers to call attention to this new malady of the nerves of action. Instances of its manifestation among women are infrequent—the deduction from which fact is obvious.—New York Metropolis.

UNEARNED INCREMENTS.

Income of Artists and Doctors Effected by the Higgling of the Market.

Whatever a painter makes by painting, from one point of view, it is obvious that he earns. So much skilled labor exchanges for so much money. Now let us suppose that a portrait painter, when his skill has come to maturity, discovers, by what Adam Smith calls the higgling of the market, that the value of one of his portraits is £200, and this state of things continues for ten years, during each of which his time has been fully occupied. He has painted, we will say, one portrait a month, and his annual income has been £2,400 a year. Now, every one would admit, indeed, no one could deny, that the painter earned by his skill just what his skill was worth. The world has known what he could produce, and the judgment of the world, which in these cases is the ultimate court of appeal, has settled the value of the product.

This applies, I say, to the first ten years during which the world has known him. At the end of this period, however, certain changes begin to develop themselves. A new art critic has arisen, who has educated the public taste; a considerable number of immense fortunes have been made, the possessors of which have all of them artistic tastes; and all of them want to have their portraits painted. The consequence is that the painter, instead of having as formerly twelve commissions a year, has now sixty. He cannot execute all. He cannot execute more than twelve. The consequence is he has to raise his price, and instead of receiving £200 for a portrait he finds that he literally has a thousand thrust upon him. Thus his income rises from £2,400 a year to £12,000. There is an increment of £9,600. What has been the cause of this increment? Has the painter been the cause of it? How can that be? He does nothing more than he used to do. He is able to do nothing more than he used to do. He works no harder and no longer. He has no more skill. And yet there is an increment in his income of £9,600.

A similar phenomenon, and one equally familiar, shows itself in the case of doctors. A doctor at some spa has a certain recognized skill in dealing with a certain class of complaints. His fee is a guinea, and his time is fully occupied. As years go on, however, an increasing number of rich people overeat themselves, and come to the waters over which this doctor presides. Perhaps a king is among them, whom he happens to cure of a stomach ache. He is at once beset by patients from every quarter of Europe, and his fee consequently doubles itself. This increment is no more due to the doctor than a similar increment in the painter's case is due to the painter. To quote Mill's words, they have neither of them "worked" any harder they, have neither of them "risked," they have neither of them "economized." The increment in their incomes has come to them, "as it were, in their sleep." It has come to them in the natural course of things—that is to say, in the doctor's case, from an increasing number of rich men gorging, in the painter's case from an increasing number of rich men affecting a taste for art, in both from people in general being geese enough to follow the fashion.—The National Review.

Artificial Flowers.

Artificial flowers are now made so perfectly that they are fac-similes of the natural—so much so that the most critical cannot detect the difference. It is the rage now for ladies to wear flowers, and the poorer girls, who are equally as ambitious as the wealthier ones, cannot afford to replace flowers every day, or twice a day, as fashion demands; so they get a bunch of articial violets or a cluster of pink roses, and, to carry out the effect of perfectly natural blooms, a few green leaves are obtained at a trivial cost from the florist and twined about the artificial flowers. The result is perfect and true to the original effect. Many of the flowers you see on the corsage of belle and beauty are artificial ones. Flowers are considered by some to be a very laudable extravagance and by others are regarded as a sinful extravagance when the indulgence is too lavish. For instance, the late Mrs. Drexel, of Philadelphia, who was very pious and generous, and who had all the wealth to gratify her love for flowers, considered them in her scrupulous soul as an extravagance, owing to their brief existence. So when she wished to present flowers to decorate the altars she ordered quantities of artificial ones made by the deft hands of the House of Good Shepherd, and would present these baskets of exquisite copies from nature, instead of the real ones, which would only last a day or so.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Quite as Well.

A series of "railroad notes" stranger and truer than fiction, and ranging from grave to gay, might easily be made by any observant traveler who has occasion to be much on the road. "Where be you goin', Mis' Steele?" inquired a farmer of an old lady, as he took a seat beside her in a car.

"Oh, I'm goin' to see Josiah's folks, and surprise 'em," returned she, beaming up at him. "I never let 'em know I'm comin'. I like to drop in on 'em."

"Le's see, Josiah lives in Lowell?"

"No, in Great Falls. It's Maria that lives in Lowell."

"Then you're on the wrong train, Mis' Steele! Whatever was you thinkin' of to get aboard this, instid o' the 9:20?"

For an instant Mrs. Steele looked at him wildly, as if she might pull the bell rope or even jump from the train. Then a smile broke over her features.

"What's to hinder my goin' to Lowell then, to see Maria?" said she. "Might as well surprise one as the t'other. But, Deacon Merrill, you jest shet your lips tight together, and don't tell o' this!"

Deacon Merrill was but human, however, and somehow or other the story got out.—Youth's Companion.

A man should be careful never to tell tales of himself to his own disadvantage. People may be amused, and laugh at the time, but they will be remembered, and brought up against him upon some subsequent occasion.—Johnson.

Couldn't Beat the Yankee.

While the United States ship Nipsic and several men-of-war of different nations were anchored near each other in the harbor of Montevideo, the crew of a Dutch man-of-war which was moored near Uncle Sam's ship entered into liveliest competitive drill and did their utmost to beat the time made by the American boys in shinning masts up and down and crossing yards. After some very determined racing, in which the Americans had slightly laid over their persistent competitors, one of the Dutchmen, who had succeeded in crossing the mainroyal yard a few seconds astern of the time made by the Nipsic, gave a loud shout, which drew the attention of every ship in the harbor, and shinning up the long pole to the truck, which is a circular piece of wood about the size of a dinner plate fixed at the very top of the mast and used for the purpose of hoisting the flags, he drew himself up and stood on his head on the truck, and twirled his legs around as if to challenge and deride the possibility of any seaman daring to rival him in that line of business, and after maintaining his position for almost a minute he repeated his yell of defiance and slid down the royal backstay to the deck, where he was received by a cheer that could be heard all over the city of Montevideo. The rousing cheer had an instantaneous effect upon the temper of Jack Peterson, the curly headed captain of the Nipsic's foretop, who, after declaring that no square headed Dutchman under the sun could get ahead of him, rushed up to the main truck, and in attempting to stand on his head, which he had never before attempted to do, he instantly overbalanced and fell a distance of 180 feet into the water, accidentally going in feet first, after the manner of an expert diver. The somerset and fall were entirely accidental, and looked from a distance like a feat of great skill. Jack was at once pulled aboard the ship, and before he had fully recovered his breath he jumped on the rail, and shaking his clenched fist in the direction of the Hollander, he shouted at the top of his voice: "There, you Dutch pea soup guzzling son of a sea cook, let's see you beat that."—San Francisco Examiner.

Foot Note Literature.

A little book of essays which has just been published would be very pleasant reading but for the foot notes, which are very numerous, occurring on nearly every page, and greatly irritating, we venture to say, to the large majority of the readers. Few people, we believe, like to be pulled up every few moments by an asterisk or some similar sign, calling upon them to turn their attention from the text to some amplifying or cognate matter at the foot of the page. This sort of thing, nevertheless, is on the increase, and it is very characteristic of the time, with its mania (on the part of book writing persons) for the elaborate and the precise. All dryasdust authors have been given to this foible, which is nearly allied to vanity. A display of foot notes is taken as implying learning and research. The author's information—the world is asked to observe—is so extremely full that it cannot be contained in the body of the work; it flows over into the notes.

As if nine persons out of ten did not find all annotation a bore! Better, they are inclined to say, the vague and even the inexact. It is not the historian or the essayist with the foot notes who attracts. Rather is attraction found in the writer who goes straight on, telling his story or weaving his ideas with a directness which calls for no corroborative or expanding notes. The painstaking writer is "not in it" with him who is content simply to be picturesque, and does not seek to bolster up his work with extraneous stuff. There is printed matter—such as legal lore—which of necessity claims the aid of foot notes to illustrate its obscurity or suggest qualifications. But this may well be left to the small number who appreciate it. The unsophisticated, unregenerate man has a fondness, rather, for the unimpeded narrative and the unfettered flow of thought—the entire absence of all foot notes whatsoever.—London Globe.

Opium in France.

What can be done or attempted to check the dangerous and ever spreading tendency in France to drown dull care or provoke pleasurable sensations of an ephemeral kind by the use of morphine is a question that has been frequently raised of late, and to which no satisfactory answer has been found. Statistics on hand point to the frightful consequences of the deplorable abuse of the narcotic in all classes of society, and sinister prophecies of what the coming generation will be, if the evil is not checked, are not wanting. Medical celebrities, consulted on the matter, however, shake their heads with the remark that it is next to impossible to cure confirmed morphia maniacs of their passion, and that if they are for a period placed under treatment in a maison de santo they are no sooner out of it than they return with redoubled eagerness to their former habits. It is suggested that greater restrictions than at present exist might be placed on the sale of morphia, and notably that a doctor's prescription for a certain quantity of the drug should never be available, save on one occasion, unless it be signed and dated afresh by the medical man. The matter is certainly one that demands attention and study, for, as a French paper remarks, the total number of suicides in France is relatively small, compared with that of persons who succumb to the abuse of morphia.—London Standard.

Oddities of the Patent Office.

Occupying a prominent position in a case in the center aisle is the model of a boat for lifting vessels over shoals. It was patented to Abraham Lincoln in 1849, when the future president thought to make a reputation as an inventor rather than a statesman. Lincoln is the only president who ever secured a patent.

The first shoe was patented in 1811 by two Massachusetts men. It is of undressed leather, and there is quite a difference between the workmanship of that and the present machine stitched shoe. So well was the work done, however, that it was impossible to tell whether it was pegged or sewed until some sacrilegious clerk cut the sole and ascertained it was pegged.

In the class of perpetual motion machines the patent office is deficient. It has no working model, but an inventor stepped in the other day to say that he had a completed and tested model which he would send shortly. It required some few alterations, he said, such as a governor to keep it from going too fast and running down. When the machine arrives it will be given an entire case by itself.

There are in the neighborhood of 200,000 models in the patent office, and had it not been for two destructive fires the number would be near a half million.—Washington Post.

Eels' Blood.

M. Mosso, of Turin, having carried out a series of experiments with the blood of eels, finds that it possesses marked poisonous properties. Even to the tongue it has an insupportable acridity, and a very small quantity of the serum is sufficient to kill a dog. Half a cubic centimeter injected beneath the skin of a dog weighing thirty-five pounds killed it in four minutes. At this rate an eel weighing five pounds would contain enough poison to dispatch ten men. The blood of animals thus poisoned cannot be made to coagulate, as after the bite of serpents. Fortunately the blood is inert when introduced via the stomach and it loses its toxic properties when heated.—New York Telegram.

The present extra session of the United States senate will probably be purely executive without any attempt at legislative business.

These Are Dr. Pohlman's Views.

"When you boil eggs, don't boil them." So says Dr. Pohlman, the Buffalo chemist. In a recent lecture he said, to be digestible, eggs shouldn't reach a higher temperature than 160 degs., but they should be placed in water from 140 to 180 degs., and allowed to cook on the back of the stove. Then the various methods of cooking meats were taken up and explanations given for putting soup meat into cold water, putting roasts into a hot oven, and broiling steak directly over a hot fire, which are now commonly accepted as the proper methods of preparing the different meats. Dr. Pohlman said the object of preparing food was not to preserve the nutriment so much as it was to prepare it for easy digestion. "A pound of hard wood contains precisely as much nutriment as a pound of flour, but I would rather be excused from eating it," said he. A word was said against mothers who torture infants by their continual cry of "eat slowly," "chew it fine."

The lecturer said he believed in the natural processes of mastication, and that when a child felt like swallowing his food in chunks he ought to be allowed to do so. "This pampering to old ideas, the fallacy of which has long been shown, is nonsense," said the doctor. "When we think that the stomach is the only organ in the body over which man has control, and when we think that the stomach, nine cases out of ten, is the root of all the modern diseases, it doesn't speak very high for the intelligence of man. Give people chunks if they want chunks, salt if they want salt, vinegar if they want vinegar, they won't want what they don't need." Dr. Pohlman said that a life long experience with boarding house cooks had led him to infer that those individuals know little about the chemistry of cooking.—Herald of Health.

Modern Surgical Marvels.

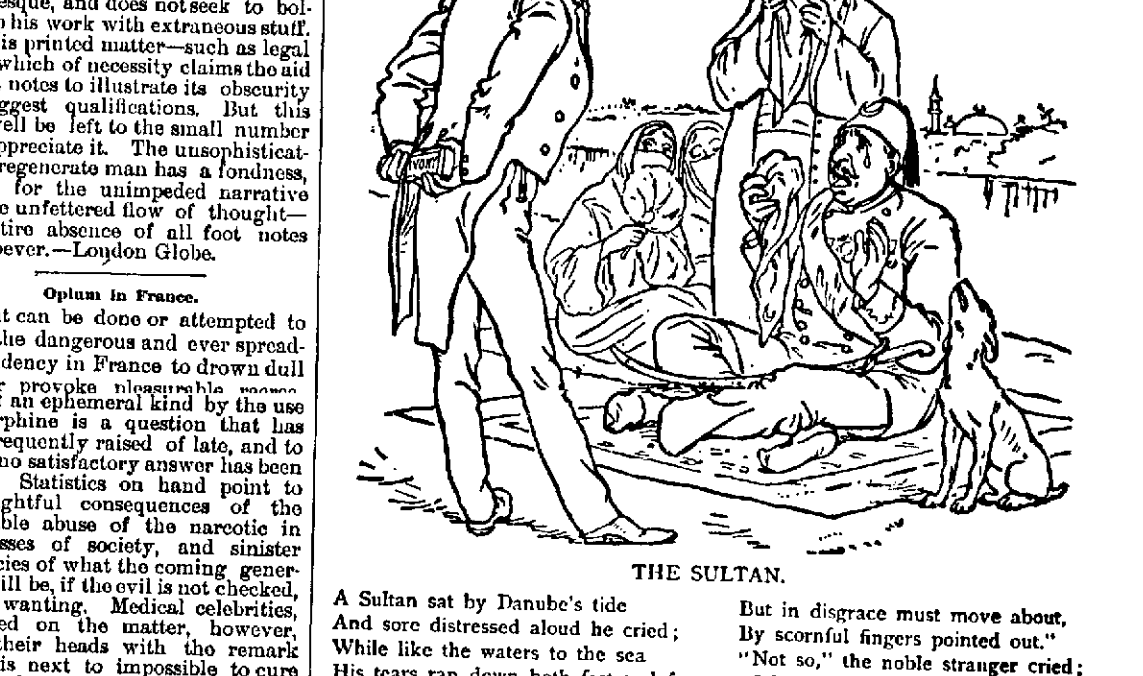
A startling advance in surgical science has been made by Dr. Maximilian Klein, a German military surgeon. The particulars are given by the professional journal Memorabilien. A man accidentally cut off his left great toe in the middle of the first joint. The severed piece remained hanging to the foot, but the connecting skin was scarcely thicker than a thread. Dr. Klein sewed on the fragment, dressed it with iodoform, and had the satisfaction in twenty-two days of finding the wound healed and the toe perfectly sound and flexible. Encouraged by the unexpected result in this case, Dr. Klein was induced to apply the same treatment again.

A recruit, in order to disable himself and so escape from military service, deliberately cut off his forefinger with an ax at the second joint. The finger end was lost and could not be found until half an hour had elapsed. It was then cold and blue. Nevertheless Dr. Klein sewed it to the stump and applied a bandage of iodoform gauze. As early as the second day it was evident that circulation had been partly re-established throughout the finger, and in six weeks the man had not only left the hospital, but was doing the very rifle drill which he had hoped to shirk. The finger was, in fact, as serviceable as it ever had been.

These stories read almost like extracts from the exploits of Baron Munchausen. That they are chronicled in Memorabilien is, however, evidence of their truth. English surgeons will not be so unwilling to credit them as they would have been in the days before the discovery of the properties of iodoform.

He Believed George.

The Chinaman is a guileless, trusting soul. If he takes a fancy to a man he will believe anything he says, no matter how improbable it may be. In the Chinese Sunday school class organized here by Marion Hood, of the Gaiety company, is a Chinaman who used to run a tough "opium joint" up on Clark street. He has reformed since, and now makes an honest living by cleansing linen. When he entertained opium smokers for gain, his best customer was a well known local gambler. That was when there was gambling in Chicago. This gambler used to smoke the opium pipe almost every night in the Chinaman's den. One day he rushed into the place and said, excitedly: "Hip, loan me $10. Thanks. I'll come in and pay you to-morrow noon if I'm alive," and out he went with the money. About 3 o'clock the next afternoon a friend of the gambler dropped in on the Chinaman and said: "Hip, where is George today?" and the confiding Celestial wiped his eye with a corner of his blouse, and replied: "George, him dead."—Chicago Herald.



THE SULTAN.

A Sultan sat by Danube's tide
And sore distressed aloud he cried;
While like the waters to the sea
His tears ran down both fast and free.
A passing stranger said: "My friend,
Why do those tears so fast descend?"
"Alas!" he sobbed, "I've lost all hope;
I've lost my cake of Ivory Soap.
No more in pride through town I'll go,
With garments clean and white as snow;
But in disgrace must move about,
By scornful fingers pointed out."
"Not so," the noble stranger cried;
"I have a piece and will divide;"
And from his coat-tail pocket drew
A cake and broke it fair in two.
Then rose in joy the Sultan gray,
And made that man a Turkish Bey,
With servants kind and Viziers sage,
And fifty wives to cheer his age.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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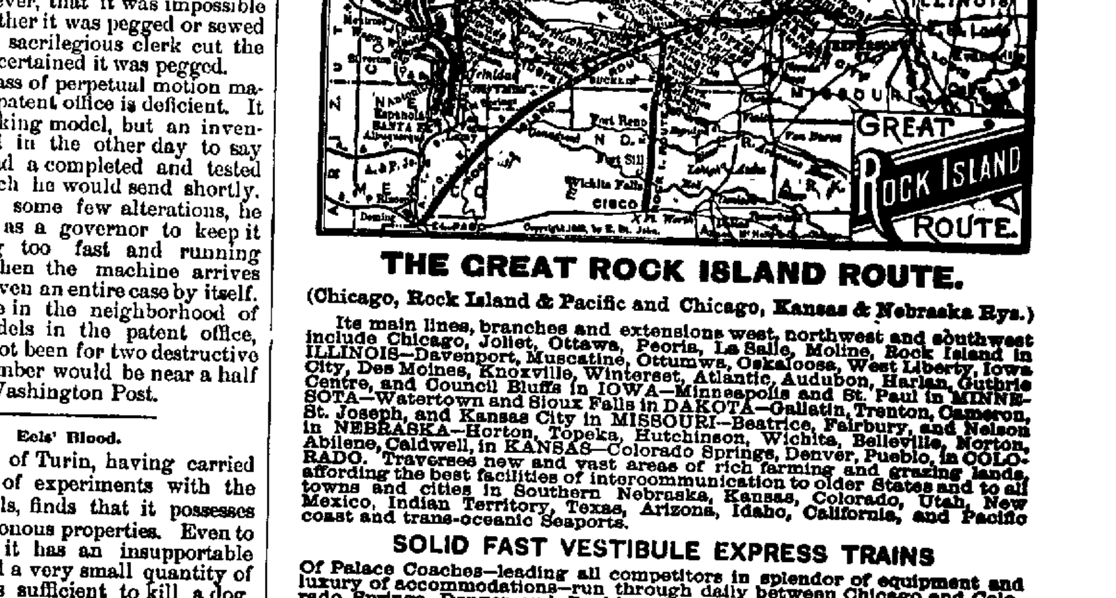
A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF



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JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

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THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1889.

Our Patriotic Songs.

The brave but ragged and unpaid soldiers of the revolution had only two patriotic airs to march by. These were "Yankee Doodle" and "America." Neither of these was American, but both were English. "America" was simply the English "God Save the King" in a new dress. "Yankee Doodle" was an old English comic air to which American words were also adapted. Thus barren was the patriot ear and voice in '76.

In 1789 a German named Feyles wrote a patriotic air for Washington's inauguration called "The President's March." In 1798 war with France was threatened. Washington's old soldiers prepared to gather around their leader and fight once more. Under the patriotic inspiration of the hour Joseph Hopkinson, an eminent lawyer, wrote the words of the song "Hail Columbia." Hopkinson was a son of Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration. The words of "Hail Columbia" were sung to the tune of "The President's March." It at once became a patriotic national air, our first one, be it noted, though the music of even that was composed by a German.

The war of 1812 brought us Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner." The air was the first to emerge from the solemn and stately old rhythm of revolutionary times into a livelier, quicker motion. But again the air was not new. The words were adapted to the music of a popular song of the day called "Anacreon in Heaven."

Not until the last war can we be said to have patriotic songs in all respects our own. Those four years of tragedy and glory aroused all that was dormant of both patriotism and poetry in the American soul. The song commonly known as "Red, White and Blue," beginning

Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,

was by David T. Shaw. Both words and music were by Shaw.

Another famous and thrilling war song was "The Battle Cry of Freedom"—

Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys.

It rolled in great waves of sound from every camp in the field and every fireside at home. The rhythm is strong and inspiring, and "Rally Round the Flag" will stand as one of our national patriotic airs. Both words and music are by George F. Root, a clear home production.

Then there is "Dixie Land." The air, with appropriate words, ought certainly to be adopted among our national songs. It is a better tune than "Yankee Doodle."

To the inspiring strains of all these airs and several others the national guards marched in the great centennial parade in New York. We are rich enough in national songs now to pity the hapless heroes who went to their death on bloody fields in ignorance of them. Nevertheless, the United States has not even yet any one distinctively national air like the "Marseillaise" or "God Save the Queen."

One more remains to be mentioned the grandest of all, so strong and thrilling that it seems like an inspiration. Julia Ward Howe thought to write some words to the air of the old hymn, "Glory Hallelujah." She had heard the soldiers singing John Brown's soul is marching on, to this air. With only this thought in her mind she sat down and wrote the lyric of the civil war:

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword,
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps,
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps—
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps,
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat,
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to set men free,
While God is marching on.

A wise philosopher has said that a weed is a plant whose use is not understood. An inventor in St. Paul has exemplified this thoroughly. He is making an excellent quality of binding twine from the coarsest, commonest weeds. The Canada thistle is said to be the most useful of all for this purpose. The new invention will be of great help to farmers. For binding their grain they now use manila hemp twine, which the twine trust has suddenly put up in prices from nine cents to twenty-five cents a pound. Its fiber is imported from the Philippine islands. The new binding twine will be a home product altogether, will use up thistles and weeds and will cost only twelve cents a pound.

A fleet of small twin screw boats, propelled by electricity, will run on the Thames river next summer. They will transport passengers from place to place over short distances. The electricity is to be generated from accumulators carried on the boats, and recharged when necessary at any of the river stations. The boats are 65 feet long, 23 inch draught, and carry 80 passengers.

Herbert Spencer says that railway morals and railway policy in the United States are in no way inferior to those of Great Britain. Moreover, he believes there is more unblushing corruption by railroads in the English house of commons in the past decade than has been known in congress or state legislatures since railroads became public highways.

Etiquette in Nebraska.

Four youths of Lincoln, Nebraska, went to the suburban town of Cortland to "spend the Sabbath with friends," as the local paper said. They were good young men, and did not go till after Sunday school was over. Once there, finding the day was pleasant, they invited some Cortland young ladies to drive with them. At 9:30 p. m., just when people in the east begin to put in an appearance at a reception, these good youths were on their way back to Lincoln. It was then that the town of Cortland got in its work and its manners. Cortland young men gathered to speed the parting guests. They had already gathered an assortment of stale eggs. They fired these after the Lincoln boys as they went. The Lincoln young men wiped the evidences of Cortland hospitality from brow and Sunday coat and hastened away.

They were advised in the future to remain in Lincoln and not come to see Cortland girls any more.

There is in this story such a flavor of the pleasing customs of genuine old fashioned mediæval romance that it is refreshing. Evidently women are scarce in Nebraska. Therefore Cortland young men want the girls of their town themselves. They are determined to have them. It is a delicate compliment to the beauty of Cortland girls. Just such a delicate compliment William the Conqueror paid to his future queen when he knocked her off her horse with his fist and broke two of her teeth, thus gently persuading her to marry him, which she did. Thus gallantly the wild Tartar tribes of Asia still pursue the objects of their affections. The classic heroes of old Rome fought with the Sabines for their wives. There is no record that either party used stale eggs as a weapon, but that is a modern improvement. The sentiment is the same as that of the good old time.

Provincialism.

One or two New York papers have shown very bad taste, not to say impoliteness, in their reference to the thousands of strangers who visited their city during the centennial inauguration. They referred to their country visitors as "jays," and recommended them not to blow out the gas. In New York slang a "jay" is a greenhorn.

A provincial person is one who thinks his own little corner of the earth is perfection, and all that is different from that is inferior. People whose ways are in any respect different from the ways of his little corner are ignorant and outlandish.

From this point of view, no American alive today is so provincial as the born and bred New Yorker. He has a very large lesson to learn, which it is to be hoped he will master before the next centennial ceremonies arrive. It is that one decent, well behaved person in this country is about as good as another, yes, and as handsome, too.

Hospitality and courtesy to strangers is one of the first virtues ever inculcated in the heart of man. The true cosmopolitan is he who knows that underneath all differences of garb and manner the human hearts that are beating are just the same. Therefore he will not set himself up over another because the cut of that other's garments is different from his own. He will not call a stranger "gawky" because that stranger naturally looks about at objects unfamiliar to him. And he will be under all circumstances kindly and polite.

The Nicaragua Canal.

An expedition will leave the United States, May 10, for work on the Nicaragua ship canal. On its arrival at Greytown, work at the stupendous waterway will be at once begun. The heaviest part of the task will be the cut through the divide in the San Francisco mountains. This will be through solid rock for three miles. When completed it will be the largest solid rock cut on the globe. Engineers of the Nicaragua company have already spent a year and a half in the region where the canal is to cross the isthmus. They say the climate is not at all unhealthful. The trade winds blow there for eight months in the year, freshening the air. A hotel is to be shipped bodily from New York to Greytown.

Twenty-four years ago this May the public debt of the United States was $2,808,549,437.55. By the statement issued the first of the month, the net debt is now $1,101,605,428.46. Among the other happy conditions under which our country enters its second century this rapid reduction of our public debt is one of the foremost. We are not yet the richest population to the head on the globe. Australia ranks first in this respect, and Great Britain second, while the United States comes third. But no nation in history ever paid its public debt as rapidly as we have done.

Old Homes in America.

"In no civilized country are there so few old homes," says Professor Charles Eliot Norton, writing in Scribner of ancestral homes in America. Mr. Norton appears to think this altogether an evil. He proceeds to detail the sad consequences of this state of things. He seems to partly lose sight of the fact that the lack of old homes is itself a consequence, not a cause, of the general unsettledness of the American people.

We are not old enough as a people yet to have settled homes. In a large part of the country the pioneer's cabin—or "shanty," in our graphic vernacular—is only now beginning to give place to the more substantial dwelling that energy and industry have built. Professor Norton would not have us live forever in cabins and shanties, it is to be hoped.

He says further that our cities are so much alike that if a block of twenty houses were to be transported from our city and set down in another in a night there would be nothing incongruous in the juxtaposition. This is not quite true. Philadelphia houses have a decided individuality. In New Orleans there are plenty of quaint houses embowered in rose gardens that are like no others anywhere. Washington is certainly unique in its thousands of small red brick houses, with their green front yards and twining vines. These pretty bay windowed houses are well adapted to the people of small means who live in them.

Perhaps this very breaking up of homes and the wandering ways of our people have a deeper significance than Professor Norton knows. China has more old homes than any other country. Ancestral homes and clinging to kindred are poetic and beautiful. But did the professor ever think particularly on the force of the old farmer's prayer?—

Lord bless me and my wife
My son John and his wife,
Us four, and no more

The kindly sympathies and sentiments of civilized people remain the same. They change their skies, but not their hearts. It can well be that this wandering and mingling of elements will produce a wider interest in humanity, a larger brotherhood than that which takes root and blossoms only in an old home. Far better than any old home it will be if Americans extend to all mankind the feeling of kinship till they are able to say with citizen Thomas Paine: "The world is my country, the universe my home."

Growth of the South.

An enthusiastic writer claims that today the south is the best locality on the globe in which to invest money. In the west, in the mining regions, the soil is not first class for tillage. In the south, in the very states where mines of iron and coal are richest, the soil is often of great fertility. Vast crops of corn and cotton are grown on the very ground, oftentimes, beneath which nature hides her mineral treasures.

Great sums of European money have been invested in the south. But she now wants something more. Her newspapers are calling every day to the "down trodden millions" of Europe to come and settle within her borders. In the days of the old south, foreign immigration was not invited or wanted. Now, for a double reason, it is eagerly welcomed. The reason is both industrial and social. The thrifty foreigner will help build up the new south, and he will also help weigh down the balance against the negro element.

In the first three months of 1889 $58,227,000 have been put into new business enterprises in the south. This is against $38,668,000 in the same period in 1888, an increase of nearly $20,000,000. Of the new business firms organized more have engaged in the wood working industry, including saw mills, than in anything else.

Operations have been begun by 141 new mining companies. Thirty-one ice factories and 40 canning factories have been started. There are 63 new electric light plants, 52 brick making works, and 60 iron working companies. Over $10,000,000 of these new investments have been placed in Alabama.

The town of Fort Worth, Tex., is an example of steady and prosperous growth. In 1876 its population was 1,100. It has now 32,000.

Washington the Patriot.

During the whole revolutionary war Washington refused to accept pay for his services as commander-in-chief. Besides this he contributed $65,000 from his own pocket to the patriot cause. When he made his famous trip to New York to be inaugurated he borrowed $2,500 to pay his personal expenses. Congress afterward paid him back the $65,000, but he would accept nothing beyond this sum. At the close of the revolution the soldiers were ragged, hungry and unpaid. Threats of violence were freely made unless they were paid at once. Even some of the officers, Gen. Gates at the head of them, were among the disaffected ones.

A meeting of the disbanded men was held, which threatened danger. Washington attended the meeting. His pale face was haggard and troubled. He made a brief speech, urging forbearance, patriotism and patience. He begged them not to desert their country now. Congress would pay them in due time, he assured them. He took from his pocket a letter verifying this. He could not see to read it without his glasses. He turned slowly toward the sea of faces and said:

"My brothers, I have grown gray in your service, and now I find myself becoming blind."

He read the letter slowly, and then walked out of the meeting. But his words had had their effect. The meeting ended then and there.

New Orleans is exercised over rather a strange problem. White men there die in much greater numbers than white women. During March more than twice as many men as women died. The death rate of the men was 36.3 to the thousand; that of the women, 13.5. One week the ratio was four to one. New Orleans has already a population of 20,000 more women than men. If the curious disproportion in the death rate continues New Orleans will in time be a city of women. The death rate of males is not unusually large, but that of females is unusually small. The Times-Democrat says the facts seem to indicate that New Orleans is the elysium of women, peculiarly adapted to them.

The present Tory government of Great Britain has signalized itself by its gallantry to women. Lord Salisbury and many of the Conservative leaders advocate woman suffrage, and now the house of commons has passed the bill for marriage with a deceased wife's sister. No Conservative house ever passed the bill before. But as soon as it is put to vote in the house of lords the bishops of the Church of England put in an appearance and vote against it. This bill has been regularly killed by the bishops now for many years.

Chevreul, the great French chemist and humanitarian, dead at the age of 103, was a very temperate eater, almost ascetic in his abstemiousness. To this and his cheerfulness he attributed much of his prolonged life and mental activity. He was accustomed to say: "The body of a gluttonous man is almost a grave long before he drops into the tomb."

The suburban towns of Lake View, Hyde Park, Cicero, Jefferson and Lake will probably be annexed to Chicago before the next census. Chicago will then have a population of a million and a quarter, and will be the second city in the Union.

The value of American products is now seven billion dollars a year. Our annual industrial surplus is nearly equal to that of France, England and Germany combined. We are the greatest manufacturing country in the world.

According to Bishop Potter, Washington was the first Mugwump. The bishop quoted in his centennial sermon a letter written by Washington before his inaugural, in which were these words: "I will go to the chair under no pre-engagement of any nature whatever."

—Wide-spread interest has been manifested in the article on "Christian Science," in the April "Popular Science Monthly," and nowhere more than among the healers themselves. Of the several replies offered by members of this fraternity, the "Monthly" will publish one in the June issue, by J. F. Bailey, editor of the "Christian Science Journal," under the title "Is Christian Science a Craze?" An editorial in the same number will clearly state the position of the magazine on this subject.

Sitting on the Safety Valve.

Many are they who have laughed at the story of the green steamboat fireman who sat on the safety valve to prevent it "leaking." Yet thousands of them are repeating his same folly every day. They are troubled with blotches, pimples, eruption salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, ulcers and old sores, and are contenting themselves with suppressing the symtoms without removing the cause. They sit on these safety valves by which Nature is driving out blood impurities, instead of using Dr. Pierces Golden Medical Discovery, which cures by removing the cause, which is in the blood. It is a wonderful blood purifier and invigorating tonic.

*Do you think the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy would offer as they have for many years, a standing offer of $500 for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure, if they did not positively know that the Remedy will absolutly and permanently cure Catarrh. Sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

*Do not make a mistake in buying Family Medicine. Moffats Life Pills, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, and Page's Climax Salve are the true remedies for Household use. They never fail to do good, and cannot do harm. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

*HONEST.—In these days of adulteration and fraud, in all branches of business and pursuits, it is pleasing to know that there is one medicine prepared which is strictly pure. Such a medicine is Sulphur Bitters in curing scrofula; you can depend on them every time. W. B. Everts, A. M., Charleston S. C.

*IT IS USELESS for young ladies who are troubled with freckles, pimples, moth and tan and a bad skin generally to use liquid paints or dry powders, for they only make the skin look well for the time being. To have a good complexion you must have pure blood. Use Sulphur Bitters and your skin will be fair and complexion rosy.—Young Ladies' Magazine.

*100 LADIES WANTED, and 100 men to call on any druggist for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the spring and summer trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

*FORCED TO LEAVE HOME.—Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a free sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large size package 50 cents.

Hard Rubber Trusses of every size and numerous designs, at much lower than Philadelphia prices, at Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

WHY NOT GO TO NEBRASKA?—A short time ago there appeared in the State Journal of Lincoln, Neb., a now somewhat famous article on the "Claims of Nebraska," from the pen of a well-known agricultural writer. In it were the following remarkable statements: "The average growing season is forty seven days longer in Nebraska than in Central Dakota and fifty-four days longer than in North Dakota, including the best portion of the Red River Valley, on both sides of the river. * * There is not an important crop raised in the West, the average yield of which to the acre is not higher in Nebraska than it is in Kansas." The writer further states that "considering the well known partiality of the average American farmer for corn land," it is inconceivable that Nebraska would not have been selected by a larger proportion of the emigration to the west, had the advantages of a State been understood, "whose corn crops average a larger yield per acre than those of any other of the great corn producing States, show a larger number of bushels per capita, either of those employed in raising them or of the entire population of the State, than those of any other State or Territory, and most of all, have a larger percentage of a merchantable standard than have the crops of even the foremost of its rivals."

Paints—ready mixed—$1 a gallon, at Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

Paint Brushes of every size and price, at Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

HAPPINESS AND HEALTH are important problems, the former depending greatly on the latter. Every one is familiar with the healthy properties of fruit, and no one can afford to be sick and miserable while California concentrated liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, may be had of our enterprising druggists. Jno. K. Young, 55 Bath street, Agent for Bristol.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

*Dr. Theel, the renowned Specialist has cured more cases of special, kidney, blood and nervous diseases than all others combined. The power of healing that the Doctor possesses is no doubt due to his complete, practical knowledge of the allopathic, homœopathic and eclectic system of medicine. We would advise those suffering to consult him in person or by letter. Office 538 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil—very palatable—75 cents a pint, at Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

Genuine Ceylon Cinnamon is very much better than the ordinary, and sells for 25 cents a quarter pound, at Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

—THEY COULD NOT AGREE.—War in the ranks of the Wall Paper Manufacturers has caused a drop in prices unprecedented. We get this information from the Fidelity Wall Paper Company, of No. 12 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, who have decided to give the advantage of this reduction. They are selling some very handsome gold papers at twelve and fifteen cents.

Strictly Pure Spices, at Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

SYRUP OF FIGS—Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds, and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. John K. Young, agent, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

Hard Rubber Trusses, $3 each, at Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

Wanamaker's

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 13, 1889.

It has been our aim for a series of years to print store news that would be universally read. Our methods, being right, have succeeded. Fresh items and true statements have won and held a reading constituency the like of which has never before been known.

Under the leadership thus created a larger truthfulness has come about, but a mass of inaccuracy in advertising still remains, which discounts the efforts of all sincere advertisers. Our interests demand unceasing warfare upon every thing of the sort.

But we cannot fight in detail. Every instance in which competing goods are offered as bargains at higher prices than we charge regular cannot be challenged; when Sateens are stated to be more popular this season than ever, which every dress goods man knows to be untrue; when Mohair is called Gloriosa, or Cashmere Henrietta; when staple articles, open to all the trade, are represented as exclusive simply because of a fictitious trade-mark arbitrarily attached; when such things as these are printed we cannot pause to contradict each misstatement.

The fixed principles beneath this business are our reliance. We try to make them plain and execute them.

A trade trophy turns up this week. Wool Challis, 28½ inches wide, at 25 cents. Recently they were cheap at 37½ cents. If ever retailed less, we haven't been able to find it out.

It is a worthy lot—quantity enough, and that's one reason why we scooped the trade; palm figures in stripes and all over, with other patterns and colorings of sorts many. This is one of the cases in which she that buys last buys best.

Stop at the crowded places in the Dress Goods acre or so and one of them is sure to be where the Colored Cashmeres are. Three lots on sale there now that will be told of in other years:

50, 65, and 75 cents.

The biggest money's worth we ever knew in such goods. All the wanted shades.

It's a Gingham year. They are the most asked for of all the Wash Dress Goods. We have more than a thousand styles of them.

At 8 cents a yard, good, handsome dress styles.

Choice stripes at 10 cents.

A great variety of stripes and plaids in various colorings at 12½ cents.

We've had a word or two to say of the 25 cent Ginghams at 18c. Brand new; in twenty pretty stripes, mostly clusters. They were excellent value at 25 cents.

The regular 20 and 25 cent Ginghams are in the best of colorings — equal to Scotch, and very likely as good to wear.

You know the rest; any Gingham loveliness or excellence that anybody has we have. And lots besides that you'll find nowhere else.

Plaided, striped, and plain Seersuckers (not crinkles) are in high favor. Of course we have them. 12½ cents.

Cotton Outing Cloth, 10, 12½, and 16c, is in stripes—exactly the other contrasts you'll find in some costly stuffs.

All sorts of Outing Shoes for men. The new Tennis Oxfords come at $2, $2.50, and $3; and Men's Cooper and Ooze Calf Tennis, at $4. Light above and strong below; ideal in every way.

There is'nt a Shoe in the lot that won't bear the closest looking at.

Tennis, Seaside and Mountain Shoes for women are in full bloom. Picking is easier now than it will be when the season's rush is on. Women's Tennis Oxfords, $2, $2.50, and $3.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Ease at once, no operation or business delay. Thousands cured. Send for cirulars.

Wooden tooth-picks—2500 for 5 cents, at Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

Window Glass of all sizes and at low prices, at Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE.

A GOOD OIL ROUTE FOR SALE. Inquire at NO. 8 SPRUCE ST., BRISTOL.

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.

BRISTOL, PA., MAY 7, 1889.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

GEO. J. SHEPPARD'S
NEW MEAT MARKET,
86 Mill Street, Bristol.

Next to Comforts', where will be found the best BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL and POULTRY.

Garden Vegetables in season.

YOUR TRADE IS SOLICITED.

Bordentown and Phila. Line.
Steam. Florence

Leaves Bordentown at 7 and Bristol 815 A. M. for Philadelphia. Returning leaves Philadelphia, (Arch street wharf) at 3 P. M.

NOTICE—PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by John M. Callanan, Chairman of Committee on Public Property, at the GAZETTE office, corner Radcliffe and Walnut streets, until Saturday, May 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the leasing for one year of the following named wharves:

LAFAYETTE STREET WHARF.
PENN do do
FRANKLIN do do
WALNUT do do
MULBERRY do do
CEDAR do do
WOOD do do
POND do do

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Burgess and Council.

JOHN M. CALLANAN,
Chairman of Public Property Com.

HERE YOU ARE!

☞ Now Order Early and Get Fresh Vegetables for your Dinner. LOOK at the goodly array of Good Things received here:

NEW POTATOES, Floridas,
FLORIDA CABBAGE,
STRING BEANS,
TOMATOES,
PA. ASPARAGUS,

Best in the Market.

RHEUBARB, RADISHES,
LETTUCE, SPINACH,
ONIONS,

And Best of all, the Delicious and Toothsome STRAWBERRIES.

For sale now at the

Bloomsburg Grocery,

Wood and Dorrance Streets,

Bristol, Pa.

J. M. MACCORKLE, Manager.

READ THIS!

Upper Lehigh

—AND—

Lattimer

COAL

Of all sizes and best qualities.

Dry Kindling Wood,

HARD AND SOFT.

$2.00 Cart-load.

C. W. PEIRCE,

Cor. Washington and Canal streets,

BRISTOL, PA.,

☞ Near the Rolling Mill.

First-Class Cedar Rails
FOR SALE,
BY THE CAR LOAD,

Delivered at any Penna. R. R. Station. Write for prices. Address

JOHN B. IRICK,
VINCENTOWN, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED.

To canvass for of the largest, oldest established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, NEW YORK.

Miscellaneous

STRAWBRIDGE AND CLOTHIER,
PHILADELPHIA.

TIMELY WORDS
CONCERNING
A GREAT SHIRT BUSINESS.

Our great shirt business, which was organized in a small way only about ten years ago, has been gradually built up until it probably has no equal in America.

This great growth has been based alone on the solid merit of our productions. We early resolved that in the article of Shirts we would sell only our own products, disregarding entirely so-called cheap lots, produced on a wholesale scale, and sold in quantities at seemingly low prices. We based our business on sterling merit in quality of material, on most careful manufacture, and last but far from least, perfect fitting qualities the one desideratum so hard to secure in shirts. We have rigidly adhered to the policy laid down, and by the aid of well paid and contented operatives, have steadily turned out the best work known, every garment of which is carefully inspected by experts before placing on our counters.

The great business which is the result of all this now reaches out and embraces all qualities of shirts, from the plain cheviot for the working man to the most expensive silk neglige garment. It had for its nucleus at the start and continues to-day the sale of four grades of

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS

as described below, which for fit, for solid wear and intrinsic merit, are certainly not surpassed, if equalled, anywhere.

They are as follows:

First, Our Best—

The "Custom Made" at $1.25, made of the best muslin with four thicknesses of thoroughly shrunken linen in the bosom. Sleeves in five lengths to suit size of neck. We believe that no ready made shirt can be bought that combines the perfection in fit, fineness and durability that this short affords.

Second and Next Best—

The "Standard" at $1.00, made of Wamsutta Muslin, with three-ply, all-linen bosom; stayed, placketed and strengthened at every point where there is any strain. Undoubtedly the best $1.00 shirt in the market.

Our Third Quality—

The ever popular "Favorite" at 75 cents. Made of excellent muslin, with three-ply linen bosoms re-enforced at the sides. Buttonholes made by hand, and sleeves of different lengths. Has no equal at the price.

Our Fourth and cheapest Grade—

The Improved "Great Wonder" at 50 cents. Of extra quality muslin with re-enforced bosoms and made with the same care that insures such perfect satisfaction in all our shirts. To-day the best 50-cent shirt in America.

SHIRTS TO MEASURE.

Gentlemen who have not already availed of the superior opportunities afforded by our Shirt Department in the execution of ordered work, should not fail to do so. Those who have had difficulty in the past in obtaining perfectly fitting Shirts will find by a trial of our skilled artist and cutter that they will be suited in every particular.

We are building by degrees a very large business in ordered work, in consequence of our universal success in its execution, and our ability to please gentlemen who previously have never been free from the annoyance of illy fitting shirts.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER } Market St. Eighth St. Filbert St.

MOORESTOWN FAIR.

TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WILL BE HELD
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
JUNE 6, 7 and 8, 1889.

STRAWBERRIES, DAIRY PRODUCTS,
EARLY VEGETABLES, LADIES' WORK,
PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Field Trials of Farm Machinery on Each Day
MORE NUMEROUS THAN EVER.

Below we give a condensed list of the Special Premiums which we believe to be the largest and most valuable ever offered at any Agricultural Exhibition. They are described much fuller in our Premium Schedules, which are now ready, and will be mailed free upon application to the Corresponding Secretary, B. H. GILLINGHAM, Moorestown, N. J.

ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Three Rivers, Michigan, offer for the straightest furrow made with two-horse plow, an Aspinwall Potato Planter, with Fertilizer Distributor, worth....$80 00
It marks, it furrows, it drops potatoes and fertilizer and covers all in one operation with ease and dispatch.

GALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Albion, Michigan, offer for the best pair of plow horses one of their Steel Sulky Plows, with Rolling Coulter, worth....$54 00

BATTLE CREEK BUGGY COMPANY, Battle Creek, Michigan, manufacturers of "The Sherman" and "The Reynolds" Road Carts, Buckboards, Handy Surrys, etc., offer for the best one year old horse colt a Sherman Road Cart, specially made to our order, worth....$50 00

ANN ARBOR AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, Ann Arbor, Michigan, manufacturers of Agricultural Implements of all kinds, offer for the best three milch cows, the milking and measuring to be done on the grounds, a No. 2 Cummings' Power Cutter, with Masticator, worth $55 00

THE L. BURG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Farmington, Iowa, manufacturers of Patent Adjustable Road Carts, so constructed as to be instantly adjusted to any sized horse, with either one or two persons, offer for the best horseback rider over sixteen years of age a No. 4 Road Cart, worth....$35 00

THE HIGGANUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Higganum, Connecticut, manufacturers of Harrows, Seeders, etc., offer for the best four-mule team one of Clark's Cutaway Harrows, worth....$32 50

THE NOYES CART COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Michigan, manufacturers of Improved Road Carts, offer for the best two-year old mare colt, one of their No. 3 Single Seat, Wood Truss, best Wheel Carts, worth....$30 00

DUANE H. NASH, Millington, N. J., manufacturer of the Acme Pulverizing Clod Crusher and Leveler, offers for the fastest walking team of work horses, to draw a load of 2,500 pounds one mile, a No. 10 "Acme," worth....$25 00

S. L. ALLEN & CO., 127 and 129 Catharine St., Philadelphia, manufacturers of "Planet Jr." Seed Drills, Wheel Hoes, Cultivators, Potato Diggers, etc., offer for
Shepherd dog at work, White Potato Digger, $18 00
Dis. early vegetables, Planet Jr. Whl. Hoe, 6 00
Dis. veget., grain, etc., " No. 2 Gar. Drill, 9 00
Horseback rider un. 16, Steering Coast'g Sled, 4 00
Furrow 1-horse plow, Planet Jr. Horse Hoe, 8 00
Ridge with 1-horse plow, Cul. & Vine Turn., 6 00

JOHNSON & STOKES, Seed Growers, Merchants, etc., 217 & 219 Market st., Phila., offer for
Am. dis. cut flowers, 14 in. Q.C. Lawn Mower, $10 00
Am. dis. cut pansies, 2 Rus. Hang. Baskets.... 4 00
Am. dis. grown plants, 200 lb. Lawn Roller.... 10 00
Col. vegetables, Scotch Collie Shepherd Dog, 10 00
12 stalks asparagus, Acme Aspar. Buncher.. 2 50
½ peck early potatoes, Bag Truck.... 2 50
Comb honey, Quaker City Bee Hive.... 5 00
Heaviest doz. hens' eggs, 100 lbs. Pork Scraps 4 00
" 2d doz. hens' eggs, 50 lbs. Poultry Meat 2 00

ABRAM COX STOVE COMPANY, No. 144 North Second street, Philadelphia, manufacturers of and dealers in Stoves, Heaters, Ranges,
6 largest strawberries, Valley Nov'ty Range, $25 00
Sponge cake, Adv'ce Oil Stove, four 4-in. w'ks, 10 00

THOMAS J. PRICKETT, of National College of Commerce, Philadelphia, offers for the best three bunches of Rhubarb, six stalks each, a Three Months' Scholarship in College, worth....$40 00

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN COMPANY, of Camden, N. J., and 26 John street, N. Y., manufacturers of Steel Pens of superior and standard quality, for the home, the school and the counting room, offer to the scholars of each school in New Jersey and Pennsylvania sending twelve specimens of their handwriting a box of their celebrated Steel Pens, assorted sizes.
Consult List of Special Premiums in Schedule for fuller particulars of this as well as other premiums.

MATLACK, COLEMAN & CO., 203 Market street, Philadelphia, importers and dealers in Cutlery, Tools, Hardware, etc., offer for the best
Display Preserved Fruit, Set Triple-Plated, Celluloid Handles, Knives and Forks.... $6 50
Display Canned Fruit, duplicate premium.... 6 50
Display Jellies, Little Beauty Coffee Mill.... 2 50
Strawberry Sponge Cake, Mikado Oil Can.... 2 00

THE DAY-SEWED SHOE COMPANY, No. 23 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, offer for
Painting on China, Ladies' French Kid Shoes, $7 50
Quart of Potatoes, Gent's French Calf Shoes, 7 50

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY, Bellows Falls, Vermont, offer for the best 3 lbs. Butter, Davis' Swing Churn, worth....$10 00

EDMUND COOK, Burlington, N. J., agent Cooley Creamer, offers for the best ornamental display butter, Butter Carrier, worth...$7 25

S. H. GARRETT, Mansfield, Ohio, offers for the best Brood Mare and Colt, Garrett Fence Machine, worth....$20 00

DURYEA'S STARCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 21 South Front street, Philada.
Laundried shirt, 6 6-lb. bxs. Sat. Gloss Starch, $3 00
Jelly cup cake, 6 6-lb. bxs. Satin Gloss Starch, 3 00
Display bread, 40-lb. box Satin Gloss Starch. 4 00
Ice cream cake, 20-lb. box Corn Starch.... 2 00
Lady fingers, 20-lb. box Corn Starch.... 2 00
Preserved strawberries, 16 3-lb. boxes Starch, 3 52

MAHOOD & CO., dealers in Stoves, Refrigerators, etc., 21 North Second street, Philadelphia, offer for the best orange cake, Double-door, Solid Oak or Wa'nut Refrigerator, worth....$25 00

E. C. WORRELL, Plumber, etc., Moorestown, N. J., offers for the best sweet biscuits, Two-burner New Davis Gasoline Stove, worth.... $14 50

MEASEY & BRO., Refrigerators, Stoves, etc., Moorestown, N. J., jelly sponge cake, Two-burner High Gasoline Stove, "Quick Meal," $14 00

W. A. BURPEE, Seeds, 475 North 5th St., Phila. lamp mat, Flower Seeds from Cat'lges $5 00

F. W. TAYLOR, manufacturer of Fruit Dryers, 252 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, offers for Richmond cherries, Granger Fruit Dryer...$3 50

SILAS BETTS, 241 Market street, Philadelphia, ornamental display butter, a Silk Umbrella, $4 00

F. L. ARCHAMBAULT, Jeweler, Second and Market streets, Philadelphia, offers for the best lemon pie, Silver Castor, worth....

GEO. C. NEWMAN, dealer in pictures, frames, etc., 806 Market street, Philadelphia, offers Etchings, framed in carved oak and bronze, for
Flowers in oil, by amateur, "Farewell"....$12 50
Painting in water colors, "Rosalind".... 12 50

E. W. COFFIN, Ashland, N. J., offers for best 5 lbs. butter, Coffin's Milk Aerator and Cooler, worth....$25 00

C. H. PERKINS, Nurseryman, Moorestown, Strawb's, 3 var., Globe Peach Trees....$5 00
" 15 var., 1 pt. each, Cloud's Seedling 5 00

JOHN C. HOPKINS, Merchant Miller, Moorestown, N. J., offers for best loaf of bread made of Crumpet flour, 1 bbl. best Crumpet Flour....$7 00

WALTON & FISH, Shoe Dealers, Moorestown, for infant's afghan, Ladies' Fine Shoes $4 00

McCALLISTER & CO., 18 North Second street, Philadelphia, offer for best patchwork bed-quilt, 2 prs. Window Shades (spring rollers)...$6 00

MRS. E. E. CRAFT, Dressmaker, Moorestown, N. J., offers for best embroidered table scarf, Ladies' House Jacket, worth....$4 00

J. L. BORTON, Paper Hanger, Moorestown, N. J., offers for best cocoanut cake, to paper room (12 pieces), with border....$7 00

S. E. CHAMBERS, Harness Maker, Moorestown, N. J., offers for best single carriage horse, coupon worth in work....$10 00

C. C. HUGHES, Carriage Builder, Moorestown, N. J., offers for best display of
Strawb's, 5 var., 1 qt. each, Gum Car'ge Apron, $5 00
Seedling strawberry, Carriage Rug.... 4 00

LAUTZ, BRO. & CO., Soaps, 13 South Front St., Phila., dis. pies, 100 pcs. Acme Soap. $5 00

GEO. V. HECKER & CO., offer for best fruit cake, Case Oat Meal....$4 50

RIPKA & CO., 128 South Eleventh street, Phila. "Repousse" work, box Tools and Material $4 50
Lustra painting on plush, Lustra Colors.... 1 50

KAYSER, Hatter, 8 South Second street, Phila. Largest strawberry, Hat, worth....$2 50
Largest bunch (12) radishes, Hat, worth.... 2 50

C. J. SHOEMAKER & CO., Grocers, 132 Market street, Philadelphia, offer for the best
Apple pie, 2 dozen cans best Corn, worth....$2 00
Cherry pie, 2 dozen cans best Corn, worth.... 2 00
Gooseberry pie, 2 doz. cans best Corn, worth.. 2 00
Loaf corn bread, 2 doz. cans best Corn, worth 2 00
Pan of rolls, 2 dozen cans best Corn, worth.... 2 00

LIVEZEY & BOGGS, dealers in Wall Paper, 417 Market street, Philadelphia, offer for best Silk bed-quilt, 12 ps. Bronze Paper and Border, $7 50

JOHN S. COLLINS, Nurseryman, Moorestown, N. J., offers for lady cake, Fruit Trees...$10 00

BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG COMPANY, 621 Market street, Philadelphia, offer for best Embroidery with their silk, Silk or Twist....$5 00

WM. PARRY, Nurseryman, Parry, N. J., offers for qt. largest strawb's, Peach trees, $10 00

CHARLES G. BLATCHLEY, manufacturer of Pumps, 25 N. E. City Hall Square, Phila.
Display Plants and flowers, Force Pump.....$15 00
Best 3 lbs. of Butter, House Pump.... 6 50

E. RICHMOND, Washing Machines, 7 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, offer for best Display home-made cakes, Western Washer, $10 00

J. C. BURNS, 41 South Front street, Philadelphia, offers for the best
Cured ham, 6 lbs. Pepper, worth....$1 75
Cured Beef, 6 lbs. Pepper, worth.... 1 75
Loaf of bran bread, 6 lbs. Pepper, worth.... 1 75
Ginger cakes, 6 lbs. Pepper, worth.... 1 75

SAMUEL C. DeCOU, Nurseryman, Moorestown, offers for best 6 furrows, Trenton Watch, $6 00

HENRY W. DOUGHTEN, Farmers' Supplies, Moorestown, N. J., offers for Straight furrow and best ridge made with his marker, Darnell Furrower, worth....$20 00

L. S. HALL & SON, 26 South 2nd St., Phila. for Arrasene embroidery, store goods. $5 00

W. H. & G. W. ALLEN, 113 and 115 Market street, Philadelphia, offer for the best
Ribbon cake, Empire Wringer, worth....$5 00
Falling-top carriage, Parker Vise.... 9 00
6 bunches Asparagus, Comb. Anvil and Vise.. 3 60

PEIRCE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, offers for the Best spelling, Worcester's Dictionary, worth $15 00

THOMPSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, of Phila., offer for the best display of Seedling Strawberries, The Home and Farm Encyclopedia.

E. ROBERTS & SONS, Atlantic City, N. J., offer for the best Bouquet, two days' board at the "Chalfonte," Atlantic City....$6 00

SEVERAL OTHERS offer for
Best scroll sawing, Pair of Skates, worth $2 00
2-year old horse colt, complete Tool Chest... 25 00
1-year old mare colt, Scroll Saw.... 10 00
Indian relics, Gent's Waterproof Coat.... 4 00
Parry strawberry, Ratchet Drill Brace.... 3 00
Two-seated carriage, Boynton's Bench Drill, 15 00
One-man wagon, Small Bench Drill.... 5 00

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1889.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—W. L. Wright has been appointed postmaster at Emilie.

—Bristol Township will be divided into two election districts.

—Upper Bath street is being put in good condition by the Street committee.

—The Francisco Redding Company are playing at the Opera House this week.

—At the meeting of the Fidelity Building Association, last Tuesday evening, four loans were sold at 11 cents monthly premium.

—At this season of the year the housewife is busy with house-cleaning, making flowerbeds, and putting things in order generally.

—About forty bills of indictment will be laid before the Grand Jury next week. A number of them will be against Bristol parties.

—The English syndicate, through John P. Gragt, of New York, has consummated the purchase of five large Detroit breweries for $700,000.

—Col. Fred Gerker, Collector of Internal Revenue, died suddenly early this morning, at his residence, Gentlemen's Driving Park, Philadelphia.

The meeting of the Shakespeare Club has been postponed till May 28. It will meet at the residence of A. Weir Gilkeson as heretofore announced.

—If you want cards, circulars, bill-heads, letter-heads, posters or any kind of printing, you will do well by giving the GAZETTE office a chance to show what it can do in that line.

—To-night the ladies of the G. A. R. will have a "Tea Drink," in Washington Hall, the proceeds of which will be used for Memorial purposes. Go help the ladies in their noble work.

—The Commissioners appointed for the purpose of considering the need of dividing Bensalem township into election districts, have reported in favor of a division into two districts.

—The Bristol B. B. Club will play the Pennington, (N. J.) Club this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. This game will no doubt prove very interesting, as the Pennington club is a strong one.

—The Carpet Mill of T. L. Leedom and Co. commenced to-day to work on three-quarter time. This will give the hands a chance to recuperate, as they have had steady work for some time.

—The lady of Heywood M. Paul, the rich young Philadelphian, who had been missing since Saturday from his uncle's home, Edgewater Park, was found yesterday floating in the Delaware River.

—The manner in which Prohibition prohibits in Iowa may be inferred from the fact that the Federal Government issues 1,500 licenses to sell liquor in the Dubuque collection district alone.

—Miss Kate, second daughter of the late F. A. Drexel, of Philada., has entered the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, at Pittsburg. She and her two sisters are possessed of a fortune valued at $21,000,000.

—Cards are out for the marriage of William G. Buckman, book-keeper at Thomas L. Leedom & Co.'s, to Miss Grace W. Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, of Phillipsburg, N. J., on Wednesday evening, May 29th, at 6 o'clock.

—Depositions were taken in the office of B. F. Gilkeson, Esq., on Tuesday, in the matter of the application of John McBride for a license to open a bottling establishment on Dorrance street, Bristol. Arguments were heard by Judge Yerkes yesterday, who reserved his decision.

—Daniel Baugh, who lives with his son near Scottsburg, Ind., celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary by dancing a jig. He also for the first time in his life sat for a photograph. His sight is such that he can shoot a rabbit at a good distance, while his general health warrants the belief that he has a lease of life for several years.

—Senator Quay, who was in Philadelphia on Friday, is quoted by Chairman Palmer, of the Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment Committee, as having said that he expects "to vote for the prohibitory amendment," and that, so far as he is concerned, "every Republican voter who goes to the polls shall exercise the right of suffrage freely according to his individual judgment and conviction of duty."

—The Bucks County Contributionship held their annual meeting at the office of William S. Mull, at Morrisville, on Monday. Directors elected for three years: William Kinsey, John Wildman and William I. Vannest. Their loss by fire during the year 1888 was only $574; their net profits over $9000 after paying in distributions on policies expired $5500. John Wildman was elected President and William S. Mull, Secretary and Treasurer.

—At the Opera House next Thursday evening Gilbert's charming society drama, entitled "Engaged," will be presented by the Wayne Dramatic Association, for the benefit of the Bristol Library. The tickets for the entertainment have been placed on sale at the GAZETTE office and at the Library room, and already a sufficient number have been disposed of to insure a good house. There are a number of choice seats yet available and those desiring to attend should give their early attention to their selection.

A PLACE FOR COLONEL GILKESON.

Under the above head the Philadelphia Press this morning, has a special from Washington which says: Secretary Windom, of the Treasury, had a long consultation with the President to-day, and it is reported to-night that one of the results of their conference will be the appointment of Colonel Gilkeson as second comptroller of the Treasury. This possibility was anticipated in the Press to-day, but it is a development that has sprung up during the absence of Senator Quay and it is not thought that anything will be done until his return. Colonel Quay was expected in Washington to-day, but did not make his appearance. State Senator Boie Penrose was in the city to-day, but returned to Philadelphia to-night.

—Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, says that he does not intend to make any more appointments in the clerical forces of the Census Office until the next fiscal year, and that those who have had experience in the last census will have the preference.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The May meeting of the Burgess and Council was held on last Monday evening.

The members were all present except J. T. Riley of the Third ward.

The Finance Committee submitted the following report:

BRISTOL, MAY 13, 1889.

To the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol,

GENTLEMEN:—Your Finance Committee to whom was refered the matter of tax rate for the current year recommend that the rate of fifty (50) cents per hundred dollars valuation be assessed for Borough purposes.

Your Finance Committee has received from the various committees of Council their estimates for the ensuing year, and in some cases an increase in their appropriations from last year, and in our judgment we would deem it advisable not to make the increase in all cases asked for, owing to the limited amount that a fifty cent tax will yield, and would be greatly in excess of the funds at our command. In the matter of the collection of garbage your committee have recommended an appropriation covering the period that the present contract is in force, viz: July 1st, as we cannot shape the action of Council after that time. For the lighting of our streets an appropriation of $5,000 is recommended, largely in excess of last year. It is costing us more than it should, and there should be a halt called. With the present electric lights and those ordered placed by the Street Committee, we will have 120 lights. We have recommended for the use of the Street Committee $3,260, to be appropriated for such use as they deem advisable.

A tax rate of fifty cents is estimated to yield, gross, $16,606.42, to which must be added dog tax, $30; rents, licenses, fines, etc, $300; liquor licenses, $890, amounting in all to $17,508.42. Deduct outstanding orders, $72; remits, $600; cost of collection, $? ; due treasurer, $308; a total of $1,580.00, leaving a balance of $16,928.42.

The regular appropriations are recommended as follows: Interest, $4?; tax on loans, $25; copy of assessment, $18; salaries, $195; water rent, $614; poor com., $30; lighting streets, $3,? 0; printing, $75; collecting garbage, $283 35; Fire Co. No. 1 and 2, $350; Build'g. Ass. dues, $120; fire wardens, $50; police com., $2010; street com., $340, a total of $10,928 35.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES WRIGHT,
ROBERT A. PORTER.

The Street Committee reported the expenditure of $105.87 for the past month, and recommended the placing of five street lamps in various parts of the Borough.

The Fire Committee reported what work was necessary to be done to put the floor of engine house of Fire Company No. 1. in repair.

The Committee reported that but two bids had been received for renting the town wharves, one for Lafayette street wharf and one for the Penn street wharf.

The Police Committee reported 33 arrests for the month of April and 274 wayfarers lodged in the town house. The Committee recommended the discharge from the police force of Thomas Hines and the appointment of John Wilkinson in his stead.

Bills amounting to about $675 were read and ordered paid.

An offer from William M. Downing for the lease of Pond street wharf for $10 for one year was referred to the Street Committee with power.

A petition from Byram C. Foster and others requesting Council to take measures to prevent the firing of crackers and other explosives on the fourth of July was referred to the Police Committee.

On motion the Penn street wharf was rented to A. J Hibbs for $10, and the Lafayette street wharf to H. B. Beatty for $10.

The application of John Nimon for privilledge of building an awning in front of his store at corner of Wood and Washington street, and of William Terneson for privilledge to erect awning on Pond street were referred to the Street Committee with power.

An application from Fire Co. No 2 for an increase in its annual appropriation of $50 was referred to the Fire Committee.

A petition from the residents of Garden street and Beaver Dam road asked for a plank walk on Beaver Dam road from Buckley to Garden street was referred to the Street Committee to report upon its advisability at the next meeting of Council.

An application from William C. Watson for privilege to make bids for the Borough printing was referred to a special committee.

The matter of building the bridge across the canal at Washington street was referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

The Committee on Public Property was instructed to rent the Mill street wharf to the to steamboat Columbia and owners for $300 per annum, the wharf to be kept in good repair by the Columbia.

On motion the Committee on Public Property was instructed to have the front dial of the town clock repainted, and to have the clock put in order.

On motion the Police Committee was directed to have the ordinance against fast driving enforced.

On motion the tax rate for the current year was fixed at 50 cents on the $100. Yeas 11, nays 1.

The appropriations as recommended by the Finance Committee were adopted, except the appropriations for the Police which was increased to $2,350.

On motion John Wilkinson was appointed a police officer instead Thomas Hines. Yeas 8, nays 4.

Council then adjourned.

—The real estate of James C. Finney, in Richboro, and that of W. H. Scarborough in Warrington, are advertised to be sold at sheriff's sale, on Saturday, 18th inst.

TULLYTOWN NOTES.

TULLYTOWN, PA., MAY 15, '89.

Steps are being taken to incorporate the Tullytown Oilcloth Factory.

Shad fishing is better this season than it has been for some seasons back.

The wind storm of last Friday did no serious damage in this vicinity, only blowing down a few trees.

Mrs. John Briggs has been under the care of the doctor the past week.

The GAZETTE representative was in town last Saturday looking up the interests of the paper.

Joseph Davis is still further improving his property by having his house newly weatherboarded and new windows, finishing off all with a coat of paint.

About the most attractive place in town during the hot weather, is James Swangler's ice cream saloon where you will get first class cream and polite attention.

Charles McNally is building new stables in the rear of his house on Fallsington Road.

Ellwood Burton has been appointed Post Master at this place. The office will be moved in the near future.

Two Hungarians while gathering up tools last Saturday evening at the Turn-pike crossing above the town, was struck by a west bound freight train; one of them was killed instantly, the other dying in a short time.

J. H. Cooper is still selling the Deering Binders and Mowers, and can be found at the Railroad station. He is alive to the interests of the farming community.

Albert Lovett while coming home from work last Friday afternoon during the wind storm was struck on the arm and head by a sash made of boards knocking him down. He received no serious injuries.

Mr. Isaac Strickler, of New Hope, who is in his 90th year is spending a few days here with his grand daughter, Mrs. Geo. Carlen.

The fence of the new Cemetery has been greatly improved by a coat of paint. Parties wishing to visit the grounds can do so by applying to Mr. Caleb Peters or Mr. Harrison Shaffer for the keys; the gates being kept locked to keep out stray horses and cows.

S. W. H.

For the Bucks County Gazette.

THE WHELEN HOME.

MR. EDITOR:—An event has taken place in our borough which has gladdened the hearts of all charitable-loving people. It was the opening and dedicating of the Whelen Home for Girls, which took place on Tuesday, May 7th, last. The beautiful building and grounds located on Radcliffe street, which was the gift of a noble-hearted gentleman, who, after putting everything in complete order for the comfort and happiness of the inmates who shall be admitted within its precincts, presented it to the Woman's Christian Association, of Philadelphia, who, with many eminent ladies from the city, engaged in the good work of alleviating the necessities of the poor, and a large number of our citizens were present, all delighted with the exercises of the day. The address of Dr. McVickar was replete for the occasion. Everything passed off delightfully, leaving pleasant recollections of the day spent at the Whelen Home. I speak for the charitable citizens of Bristol when I say, we thank the donor and the ladies of the Woman's Christian Association, of Philadelphia, for locating so noble an institution within the limits of our borough. The good book says, "Blessed are those who remembereth the poor." Christ sayeth, "the poor ye have with you." An old writer says, "Charity is a golden chain which reaches from Heaven to earth." Did it universally prevail earth would be a paradise. St. Paul, the ablest divine that ever graced a pulpit, says, "it is the brightest star in the Christian's diadem." May the Lord, who ruleth all things well, speed the ladies in their good work.

Perhaps a short history of the premises and the man who built the house and the purposes for which it has been used, may be interesting to some of your readers. The ground is a part of a tract of land of 1,000 acres, conveyed by deed of Wm. Whittecar and wife to Alexander Graydon and William McIllvain in 1752. Wm. McIllvain was a brother of Bishop McIllvain, of the P. E. Church. Both Graydon and McIllvain were residents of Bristol and members of St. James P. E. Church. The original tract was subsequently sold to different parties. A part, containing 51 acres, was bought by John Reed, who built the Mansion House in 1816, and occupied it until he removed from Bristol to Maryland, about the year 1821. His life was an eventful one; he never knew his parents—his mother, in his infancy, placed him in a bunch of reeds on the banks of Mill Creek, in Bristol, and abandoned him. It was near the residence of William Davis, a ship carpenter, whose wife, just before retiring to bed, said to her husband, I hear the cries of a baby and wanted him to go out and see what was the matter. He thought she must be mistaken, as he heard nothing unusual. She insisted. A lantern was lit, when on opening the door the cries were plainly heard. Following in the direction of the sound they came to a bunch of reeds in which lay a bundle. It was carried into the house and proved to be a male infant about six weeks old. Can a mother forget her sucking child? Yes, she may, but in the providence of Him who said "suffer little children to come unto me," there is always a kind-hearted woman to care for the little waif. Nothing was ever heard of his parentage. He was adopted by his foster parents, educated and learned the trade of his benefactor, who, on his coming of age, delivered up to him his business and retired. He carried on the business for many years, became one of Bristol's most enterprising citizens, was a large owner of property; he built some of the finest brick dwellings erected in his day. He bought a farm in Maryland and became a farmer, living to a good old age, loved and respected by all who knew him.

Many eminent men owned and occupied the place, among whom was James Johnson, who went south, made a fortune at carriage building, returned and occupied the premises several years. He sold to a Dr. Martin, a retired physician, from Philadelphia, who sold to a Mr. Richardson, a merchant, who realized a handsome fortune from his trade with the West Indies. He sold to a Mrs. Warren, an English lady, who sold to Cyrus Peirce, a retired farmer; he occupied it for many years, during which it was the abiding place of the oppressed. Many a poor slave from the South on his way to the land of freedom in the North, found food and shelter in that hospitable home. After the death of Mr. Peirce, and his wife, at the good old ages of 90 years, the property was divided among his children. The homestead came in possession of his daughters, who opened a boarding and day school for girls, which was extensively patronized, so that it became necessary for them to enlarge their building for the accommodation of their pupils. The property was sold to a syndicate and the school was continued by Miss A. Merriam for some time, when she was compelled to give it up on account of her health.

Yet still will memory's busy eye retrace,
Each little vestage of the well-known place.

LEON.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

FRIEND THOMAS: "The light by which my feet are guided is the lamp of experience" said Henry. Those brought suddenly to decide upon voting for or against the "amendment" turn with anxiety to this lamp that hangs so luminously over the battle grounds of Kansas. We peruse with avidity every scrap of testimony from resident or visitor in that State that has so "bravely struggled with the storms of fate." We may call witnesses by the hundred from executive officials stationed there to testify in favor of the affluent harvests of blessings derived from the absence of the saloon. Yet we listen to the story of a friend and neighbor who possesses a clear insight into the affairs of men and the moral need of society with a deeper and more positive assurance. I am permitted to extract the following from a private letter of our fellow townsman, Joshua Peirce, now travelling westward:

"S——h will be glad to know that Topeka, Kansas shows a marked superiority of condition of its whole people, I mean the work people, over that of its neighbors, Kansas City and St. Joseph in Missouri. The business men of that city unhesitatingly attribute it to Prohibition, which they say is absolutely enforced better than any other criminal law. I talked with business men and Judge Horton of the State Supreme Court, and with a number of farmers, who, with but one dissenting voice, ascribed favorable results to Prohibition. It is certain that there was no indication of liquor to be seen in Topeka, with its 75,000 population, and there was not a poorly dressed or untidy looking person visible. There is less poverty there on the surface than in any place I ever saw. I am thoroughly impressed with the success and value of Prohibition in Kansas. There is no question of its great beneficial influence upon the poor people and the general business prosperity."

It would seem to be sufficient to the Pennsylvania voter that the principle embraced in the "amendment" is right and just and therefore must enure to the universal welfare, to determine his course in its behalf. Yet we naturally long for corroborating evidence of the wisdom of our most deliberate conclusions from the records of example and history. We exultingly find it in this emergency at every glance, written in the persuasive logic of facts and the healthful opinion of great and good men.

Bristol, 5 mo. 11, '89. S. S.

ELEANOR KIRK'S GOSSIP.

There was probably never a more disgraceful failure than the long expected, much talked of, and quarrelled about Centennial ball. Truly it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and out of this lack of executive ability, this drunken carousal, the badgered, insulted Ward McAllister has emerged triumphant over all his critics and enemies. Everybody knows if Ward McAllister had been on deck there would have been no free champagne, no drunkenness, and no scrambling and waiting of gentlemen for their hats and coats. Things were so badly managed that the marines had to clear the way for the President to his box. Ticket speculators were on hand in great numbers, and the Four Hundred found after a while that they were in the thick of a plebeian element which did not have even the merit of checked-shirt respectability. At this most select and aristocratic gathering were to be found noted gamblers, women of the town, scores of men who cared for nothing but the free wine. There were intoxicated men in the ball-room, their arms full of champagne, and free fights without numbers of the corridors. "Ward McAllister's finley particularity" and "fussy fastidiousness" as one of the feminine members of the Four Hundred called this gentleman's efforts, would have insured this Centennial ball a decent hisotrical showing as well as made it an event of the present.

The New York Sun, in a criticism of Miss Aldrich's new book of poems called "The Rose of Flame," says, "The plain English about these flame red roses is they are nauseating." This is perfectly true. They cannot fail to disgust all those who have anything besides a sentimental, sensuous and sensual interest in life. These verses are very unhealthy reading for the young, and it is a shame that a woman with ability enough to do creditable literary work had not put her talents to a better use at a time when the world so sorely needs all the help it can get in the way of brave and pure example and teaching. We have too many poems of passion, and our spiritual stomachs are turned.

Bob Burdette defines insomnia as "sleeping wide awake in a state of irritable imbecility." This hits the case. Insomnia may be chronic or acute, but those of us who have lain awake even two consecutive nights can testify as to the "irritable imbecility." I have received many communications from sufferers of this kind, asking for some sure receipe for sleep. How I wish I had it to give, for of all the ills that flesh is heir to, chronic insomnia seems the most harassing. There is literally no comfort night or day. I overheard a gentleman on an elevated train the other morning talking on this subject with a friend, and he mentioned a very simple remedy which he said had completely cured him. His physician, who had tried everything known to his science in vain, finally said, "There is just one thing more, and that will seem ridiculous for a moment's serious consideration, but an old hospital nurse had the greatest faith in it, and has used it with almost unfailing success. It is to peel and bruise a good sized onion, and then tie it in a thin cloth and hang it round the neck, letting the odorous vegetable hang immediately under the chin." "Well, sir he continued, with a hearty slap on his friend's shoulder, "I tried the onion, and it cured me." There may be those who would rather continue to suffer from insomnia than to come into such close contact with a vulgar vegetable, but to insure "sleep o' nights" I would make my bed in an onion patch, and consider myself blessed among mortals· if any of my readers make use of this receipe, and it is found useful I should like to know it.

Liquor saloon statisticians state that during the Centennial days nearly $2,000,000 were spent in New York and Brooklyn for rum, wine, and beer by strangers. Add to this about $5,000,000 more spent by the inhabitants of the two cities, including the oceans of wine drunk at the different banquets, and we have a grand total of $7,000,000 thrown into the gutter.

The Catholics of Brooklyn are showing a very broad and eclectic spirit in dealing with the temperance question. They are not only willing but glad to unite with earnest workers in this cause of whatsoever creed. Protestants who are standing aloof because of their unwillingness to be mixed up with Catholics, ought to be ashamed of themselves. A cause that can be obscured or hindered by a religious or political prejudice, cannot be held very sacred.

A young lady writes to me that she has made herself a beautiful parasol of pongee, the same material as her dress. She trimmed it with deep bandsome silk fringe of the same and a darker shade, and adds, "I am very proud of this piece of work, for it is as handsome as any that I could purchase. The parasol frame was one that had been worn two summers. It wasn't a bit hard, and I shall be glad to show any one how to do it." Parasols to match the dresses are very much in vogue. I know one society girl who has eight parasols, and she didn't make them herself either.

"Despair" writes—"I have been married three years, and my husband and I were the most congenial couple to be found anywhere until my cousin came to visit us. Then he suddenly ceased to pay me any attention, and after awhile became literally rude and offensive in his treatment of me. He has never been loving since, and I know that he corresponds with my cousin. Now what would you do?" Simply nothing. I should'nt nag, and I should'nt appear crushed. The woman who owns herself neglected makes a serious mistake and one that is hard to rectify. My consolation would be that love which was so easily transferred was worth a very little, and I think—if I had a clear conscience—I should so interest myself in something worth doing and living for as to be able to bravely do without so capricious an affection.

Since the establishment of my Bureau of Criticism, I have been asked many times to give some facts in reference to the talent or lack of talent distinguishing the manuscripts sent me for reading and placing. The general impression seems to be that most of the matter received is stuff. There could not be a greater mistake. I am every day freshly surprised by the amount of exellent material that comes to me, and much of it from new writers. There seems to be a feeling in the land that writers of age and experience can furnish all the literary work of the world, and that it is rather impertinent for the rising generation to try and pass the portals of song and story, and every possible argument is used to prevent them from doing so. A manuscript lately received from a young woman was accompanied by a letter which stated that although it was necessary for her to earn her own living, she had been forbidden to write another line for publication, for if she had any of it returned it would be a lasting disgrace. The story enclosed for examination was short, crisp, bright, and available. I sent it out immediately, and it was returned from two places, but it remained at the third, and a substantial check testified to the editor's appreciation of it. It is no disgrace to have a MS returned, and it ought not to be a cause of discouragement. Be sure that the matter is good and well prepared as possible, and then send it till it finds a home.

ELEANOR KIRK.

—Strawbridge & Clothier's Monthly just issued for May, deals with fashions, flowers, fiction and other interesting matters for women's reading. Besant's serial, "The Bell of St. Paul's" is increasing in interest as it progresses. Fashion news and gossip, for old and young, receives the lion's share of attention, as usual. There is a seasonable illustrated article on collecting wild flowers, that will prove a valuable guide to those who wish to use it as such. The home milliner and the embroiderer will here find something to interest them; and to the housekeeper is given a page of kitchen news to utilize during May. The music pages of this issue are double interesting; containing a waltz for the piano and a reverie for the organ. Following the literary part of the magazine are many pages of descriptions and prices of seasonable dry goods; from which the subscriber can make her selections and shop by mail. The price of the Monthly is 50 cents a year; and the publishers are Strawbridge & Clothier, of Philadelphia.

—Two fashionable gambling dens were raided by the police in London the other day, and quite a number of prominent men were arrested in them, including three English nobles and a number of persons bearing foreign titles.

—The piano makers have been having a centennial jubilee, at which it was reported that 3,287,093 pianos have been made in this country within a century, and only 2,814 have been destroyed. Of the whole number 19,487 were manufactured before the war of 1812, and, with only one exception, these are all still doing duty in boarding-houses and hotel parlors.

Buried Treasure.

Forty miles north of El Paso, Tex., in New Mexico, are the Jarilla mountains. They are merely a mountainous mass rising from a vast, desolate plain of sand. The Jarillas are full of gold. Iron and silver are found there too. In nearly every gulch of these mountains placer gold has been found in paying quantities. An old miner spent a day among them a few years ago. He carried with him a horn spoon and a canteen of water. In a dozen places he poured a few drops of water into the sand of a gully and dipped out some of the loosened earth. With every spoonful came precious grains of gold thickly sprinkled. Yet the miner came away from the Jarillas, and never returned.

Not even animals live on those lone heights, except the mountain lion, that howls to the solitudes. The reason is there is no water on the Jarilla mountains; not a drop, and none nearer than thirty miles away.

There are traces of prehistoric mining in abundance among these lonely peaks and ravines. There must have been either plenty of rainfall once or a better knowledge of irrigation than any now possessed in the world. Many bits of the gem topaz are found in the ancient mining debris.

Meantime, here is a splendid task for the genius of an Edison—to find a water supply for the Jarilla mountains. It would develop fabulous fortunes.

Strictly Pure Cream Tartar, 50 cents a pound, 15 cents a quarter pound, at Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

Fast Trains.

Do you think of taking a Western trip or of going West, Northwest or Southwest to locate? If so, write to John R. Pott, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 486 William St., Williamsport, Pa., for maps and other printed matter. Name the place or section of country you desire visiting and you will be furnished the lowest rates of fare, by the best route running fast trains.

*LOST.—"I don't know where, I can't tell when, I don't see how—something of great value to me, and for the return of which I shall be truly thankful, viz:a good appetite."

*FOUND.—Health and strength, pure blood, an appetite like that of a wolf, regular digestion, all by taking that popular and peculiar medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. I want everybody to try it this season." It is sold by all druggists. One hundred doses one dollar.

*THAT TIRED FEELING Season is here again, and nearly every one feels weak, languid, and exhausted. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, moves sluggishly through the veins, the mind fails to think quickly, and the body is still slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It is, in a peculiar sense, the ideal medicine. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York City.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

14 Cows, 4 Horses and 3 Mules, Wagons, &c.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE AT MY place, on the road from Newportville to Bristol, 1 mile from the latter place, on SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1889, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following, to wit: HORSES—Brown mare, 12 years old, 16 hands, good team or brood mare; sorrel horse, 9 years old, 15¾ hands, a perfect family horse, fearless of steam and safe for a lady to drive; gray horse, 7 years old, 16 hands, a stylish, 16 yrs old, an all day driver; coal black horse, 5 years old perfectly sound, gentle, safe to railroad stations or anywhere, suitable for undertaker. Pair of good heavy work mules, and 1 single mule. Cows are good selected stock, mostly fresh and near by springers, worth the attention of farmers who want cows for milk or butter; 1 brood sow, seed hog, a nice one; 2-spring market wagon, pole and shafts, no-top express wagon, 100 bush. Silver Hull Buckwheat, good for seed, and other things, all of which I have no further use for, having made up my mind to quit the dairy business. Terms—4 months credit on sums of $20.00 and upwards. WM. Q. BUNTING.

JAS. E. MAGILL, Auct. P. B. Wright, Clerk.

Bristol Opera House.

Thursday Evening, May 23.

Will be Presented for the Benefit of the BRISTOL LIBRARY,

Gilbert's Charming Comedy of

"ENGAGED"

—BY THE—

Celebrated Amateur Dramatic Asso.

Of Wayne, Pa.,

INCLUDING

Mr. Francis Fenimore,

Who will assume a Leading Character.

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission..... 35c.
Reserved Seats..... 50c.

May be obtained at the Bristol Library or at the GAZETTE office.

Bristol Opera House.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing Monday, May 13th.

Grand Saturday Matinee.

RETURN OF BRISTOL'S FAVORITE,

MISS * FRANCISCA * READDING,

—SUPPORTED BY—

HARRY J. SMITH

—AND—

An Excellent Company of Talented Artists

CHANGE OF BILL NIGHTLY.

MONDAY—"Joe Royston's Oath"

Songs, Dances, Trios, Duetts, &c.

Our Prices always the same, 10, 20, 30c

Reserved Seats on sale at the Bristol News Agency.

Rumford

YEAST POWDER,

"The Old Reliable."

Restores to the flour the nutritious phosphates lost in bolting. No other powder does this. It is healthful and nutritious. Put up in bottles.

Near Philadelphia.
School Opens Sept. 19th.
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Also a full line of John Mundell's Solar Tipped Children's Shoes.

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Use it every night on a moistened brush.

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STEAMBOAT

COLUMBIA,

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, APRIL 27, the Steamer Columbia will leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 9 and 6 o'clock P. M. Sundays leave Bristol at 8.15 and 4 P. M. Returning leave Philada. at 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M. Single fare 25c. Excursion 40c. Package Tickets, Monthly Tickets and Season Tickets cheap enough to induce travel. Horses and Carriages and all kinds of light freight at low rates, and carefully handled. Large scows are invited to make special terms.

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FOUR STORES!

Immense quantities of goods bought for cash prices, for cash, and will be sold at correspondingly low rates.

Rib Roast, 12c. lb. Steak, 12c. to 13c. per lb. Mutton Chops, 14c. lb. Stewing Meat, 4, 6, 8, 10c Gilt Edged Butter.

BURTON'S EXPRESS.

JOSHUA BURTON

is at all times prepared to do jobs of

HAULING

of every description, and at prices to suit the times.

Furniture handled with care.

Orders left at Kelley's Cigar Store, No. 68 Mill street, will receive prompt attention.

ALBERT F. YEUTTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Radcliffe street near Market,

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A well selected stock of piece goods on hand which will be made up to suit customers. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR RENT.—TWO SMALL BRICK HOUSES on Radcliffe street, opposite St. Mark's Church. Apply to CAPT. WM. J. JONES.

TO RENT.—THE LARGE ROOM NO. 6 Radcliffe street, now used as a pool room. Apply at the Delaware House.

BUYER. Persons desiring goods of any kind purchased in Philadelphia or New York can have orders promptly filled by applying to C. V. TITUS, 144 Radcliffe Street.

Samples on hand.

Legal Advertisements

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of ANN HAMILTON, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement without delay, to ROBERT H. NEELY, or his Attorney, Executor.
JOHN C. STUCKERT.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection, at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met,* That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from Section one, of Article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age, or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election;" so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided,* That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent voters

A BELLE.

With raven tresses, slim and tall,
With dark eyes kindling into light,
She moved amid the dancers all.
The loveliest through the livelong night.
She scorned the love I scarce dared tell,
For this—my Lady Isabelle.

But time relentless onward runs
To venge me of mine ancient slight,
Jet locks grow gray 'neath many suns,
And dim the eyes erstwhile so bright.
Ah! little now remains to tell
How once—my lady was a belle.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE ISLAND OF STATUES.

What do you weave so fair and bright?
The cloak I weave of sorrow.
Oh, lovely to see in all men's sight
Shall be the cloak of Sorrow,
In all men's sight.

What do you build with sails for flight?
A boat I build for Sorrow.
Oh, sw.ft on the seas all day and night
Sails the rover Sorrow,
All day and night.

What do you weave with wool so white?
The sandals these of Sorrow.
Soundless shall be the footfall light,
In each man's ears, of Sorrow.
Sudden at night —W. B. Yeats.

ROCKS OF THE EARTH.

How They Are Formed—Lime All Made by Animals.

Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's crust. It is the bed rock of the world. It shows no evidence of animal or vegetable life. It is from two to ten times as thick as the united thicknesses of all the other rocks. It is the parent rock from which all the other rocks have been either directly or indirectly derived.

It is true that it does not contain lime, while limestones do contain that substance, but it furnishes the foundation for vegetable growth. Vegetable growth furnishes the foundation for animal growth, and animal growth brings lime into existence. It is claimed by scientists that all the lime in the world has, at some time, been a portion of some animal. The same atom of lime has some time, no doubt, been a portion of many different animals, and possibly of human beings also.

The forces of nature are gradually leveling down the mountains and hills and are as gradually and surely filling up the valleys and "low places" of the earth.

Chemical changes are constantly going on in the rocks. The sudden contact of substances in the interior of the earth that have great affinity or repulsion for one another is sometimes sufficient to cause volcanoes and earthquakes. As a rule, however, chemical changes are wrought silently and almost imperceptibly.

The oxygen from water is daily and hourly combining with iron and other substances in the earth, and forming oxides that appear as ochres, mineral paints, colored clays, etc.

Attention is called to the agency of animals. Passively, as observed above, all animals increase the amount of lime and limestone matter by digestion, assimilation, excretion and death.

Some animals bring about rock changes as active agents. All burrowing animals bring materials from beneath the surface that change on exposure to the atmosphere and sunlight.

Darwin decided, after years of observation, that earthworms constitute one of the principal agencies in the disintegration of hard rock and the formation of soils and lighter clays. If angle or "fish" worms were all destroyed it would indeed be a great calamity. It is probable that they do more to preserve the fertility of the soil than does any other agency.

Coral reefs afford a beautiful sample of the rock changes brought about by animals.

An example of the combined agency of wind, tides, waves, plants and animals is found in floating islands. First, immense drifts of sea weeds are formed by the motion of the water. On these drifts great colonies of sea birds make their nests from year to year. The egg shells and other excrements of the birds, together with their remains when they die, in time form a soil in which plants can grow.

Some of these islands become heavy enough to settle to the bottom in shallow water, and form permanent land adapted for the home of men.—Kansas City Times.

A Canine Mail Carrier.

As a reporter was standing in the post-office a day or so ago, his attention was attracted by a diminutive but very pretty dog carrying a couple of letters in its mouth. The little fellow would rub up against the scribe and then run to the slot provided for depositing letters, which was just beyond his reach, turn around and energetically wag his tail. After the animal had repeated this performance several times the reporter grasped the situation, and, taking the letters from the dog's mouth, put them in the letter box. With a thankful bark the canine mail carrier darted out of the door and across the street into a cigar store.

Upon inquiry it was learned that Fannie—that is the sagacious animal's name—is the property of Mrs. C. S. Mason, the proprietor of a trunk store at the corner of Johnson and Fulton streets, and that besides carrying her owner's mail she is also useful in a number of other ways, as it is somewhat painful to state, has several vices, the most pronounced of which being her fondness for smoking cigars—and just here it may be stated that none but the best brands will suit her. Fannie is proficient in all the usual dog tricks, and besides has some especially her own. She will kiss her friends with a resounding human smack, and will smile in a human way when pleased; but her chief accomplishment is carrying messages and parcels, including her owner's mail, and having once been shown a place to which Mr. Mason habitually sends a certain kind of messages or parcels, Fannie never fails to make accurate delivery, in this being far superior to the ordinary boy, and owing to which fact she receives this notice. Fannie has a remarkably intelligent face and wears a costume of dark brown silky hair. She is as pretty as she is good, barring the little vices referred to.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Schubert's Love.

The Countess Caroline, an enthusiastic girl of great beauty, became the object of Schubert's romantic passion. His exterior was anything but that of an ideal lover. Rude, unshapely features, thick nose, coarse, protruding mouth and a shambling, awkward figure were redeemed only by eyes of uncommon splendor and depth. The inexperienced maiden, belonging to a haughty family, hardly understood the devotion of the humbly born genius. Only once he was on the verge of a full revelation. She asked him why he had dedicated nothing to her. With abrupt passionate intensity of tone Schubert answered:

"What's the use of that? Everything belongs to you."

This brink of confession seems to have frightened him from any further intercourse with the family, yet he never forgot his beautiful dream, or loved another woman.—Cassell's Magazine.

How It Works.

The inter state commerce law presents a great many curious questions to managers of theatrical companies. It may not allow discrimination between individuals, but it certainly does as between sections. For instance, my company jumps from St. Louis to Detroit, while a company at another house goes from here to Chicago. We both go by one line, the Wabash, and make our arrangements in the same office and with the same agent. I get a rate of 2½c., while the manager of the company going to Chicago pays full fare. He learns the rate that has been given to me, and very naturally protests. He is silenced, however, by the information that the Chicago ride comes under the territorial jurisdiction of one association, while the Detroit trip is under another. The latter allows a 2½c. rate for parties of ten or more, while the former provides only for full fare, and there is no budging it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Eggs are valuable remedies for burns and may be used in the following ways: The white of the egg simply used as a varnish to exclude the air; or, the white beaten up for a long time with a tablespoonful of fresh lard till a little water separates; or, an excellent remedy is a mixture of the yolk of egg with glycerine, equal parts; put in a bottle and cork tightly; shake before using; will keep some time in a cool place.

Irish Wit.

"The Irish are the most witty of all people," writes Edmund Kirke in The North American Review, and he tells two anecdotes to illustrate the quickness at repartee which characterizes even the unlettered among them. "Go to your captain and tell him you are the laziest rascal in the regiment," said a field officer to an Irish private.

"Plase, yer honor," replied Pat, "wud ye hev me go to the captain wid a lie in my mouth?"

When James Harper was mayor of New York he required that applicants for position on the police force should be able to read and write. Patrick Murphy, who could neither read nor write, was anxious to be on the "perlice," and set himself to work accordingly.

When he could scrawl his own name in "coorse hand" he presented himself before the mayor, accompanied by several friends.

On making his application he was told to write Patrick Murphy in a blank book. He wrote it, much to the surprise of his friends.

"Howly Moses!" exclaimed one. "Mike, d'ye mind that? Pat's a-writing! He's got a pen in his fist!"

"That will do" said Mayor Harper. "I'll make inquiry about you. Come again in a fortnight, and I'll see what can be done for you."

"Plase, yer honor," said one of Pat's amazed friends, "ask him to write somebody else's name."

"That is well thought of," answered Mr Harper. "Patrick, write my name."

"Me write yer honor's name!" exclaimed Pat, jumping out of the trap before it could spring. "Me commit forgery, and I a-goin' on the perlice! I can't do it, yer honor!"

The mayor, of course, saw through the ruse, but he loved a joke, and Patrick Murphy, in the course of time, exhibited himself to his admiring friends in the uniform of a policeman.

Lazy Men's Paradise.

Central America must be a pleasant country for a lazy man. A letter from Costa Rica tells how the people there take life easily. It takes twenty employes to run a short train of cars. All dress in gorgeous uniforms, and the conductor is resplendent in silver and gold decorations. Passengers purchase tickets on credit, and sixty days are allowed for the payment of freight bills. Out in the country goods are carried by ox teams, and it frequently takes a team a week to make fifty miles. Nobody is in a hurry, and nobody cares to do today what can be put off until to-morrow. The necessaries of life are cheap, and long credit is forced upon the purchaser. Nobody steals anything, and a poor teamster will carry thousands of dollars many miles for thirty cents. Such a thing as highway robbery is unheard of. The people have no violent prejudice against anything except hard work, and they will do anything to help a stranger until he proves himself disagreeable. Then they will notify him to leave, and if he is slow about it they will force him to go.—New York Telegram.

Dog Portraits.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that more money can be made nowadays by painting the portraits of dogs than by limning the features of the human animal. The extent to which dog portraiture is being carried is almost incredible, and is a remarkable sign of the times. There is one well known painter, whom the public would no more suspect of dog painting than they would of designing pictorial advertisements for somebody's soap, who makes a large income in this way. Of course there is nothing discreditable about it, but it shows that a curious fancy has taken hold of the dog owning public. Many a man who would not dream of having his own portrait or that of any of his children painted, would pay readily and handsomely for a good portrait of his favorite dog. The natural result is that the demand creates a supply, and the number of artists who devote themselves to this branch of art is very large.—London Life.

An Intricate Language.

The intricacies of the English language are well illustrated in the definition given of a sleeper:

A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper runs while the sleeper sleeps. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper, the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper on the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleeper sleeping in the sleeper on the sleeper.—St. Louis Republic.

Rich Men.

A Tory contemporary is responsible for the ridiculous statement that M. Alphonse de Rothschild is "the richest man now living, if not the richest there ever has been." This is, of course, abject nonsense, for in New York at the present moment there are four men each of whom is quite as rich as M. de Rothschild, viz.: William K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor and Jay Gould; and my imaginative contemporary is evidently unaware of the fact that when W. H. Vanderbilt died three years ago he left to his family no less than fifty millions sterling.—London Truth.

That's the Doctor.

A Stockton doctor's wife recently asked him to draw a pail of water. It was quite late in the evening and the doctor took a pail in one hand and a lighted lantern in the other and started for the well. A hook and pole was used in the absence of a pump. The doctor carefully fastened the lantern to the pole and lowered it into the well, submerging and extinguishing the light. It was only when the lantern was drawn to the surface that the mistake was discovered. He must be the doctor that sawed off the wrong leg!—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Samoa.

The Samoan islands are distant about two weeks' journey by steamer from San Francisco. The soil is extremely fertile, the principal exports being cocoanuts and cotton. Many years ago Germany, intent on establishing herself in the west Pacific, secured extensive plantations on the cultivable islands. Her commercial interests there are greater than those of any other nation. The Samoan trade is mostly in the hands of Hamburg merchants. Great Britian has also some commerce, the United States very little. Great Britain, Germany and the United States have treaties of trade and friendship with Samoa.

The American coaling station of Pago Pago is on the south side of the island of Tutuila.

The most important island is, however, that of Upolu, on the north side of which is Apia, a town of a few hundred inhabitants. The foreign consuls live at Apia.

It has been the general impression that Germany desired to establish a protectorate over the islands, although her treaty with England, made in 1886, precludes this. The two nations defined the boundaries of territories acquired by each in the West Pacific ocean. The treaty expressly declared that the Samoan and other groups of islands named should be neutral territory.

The Samoan government was until recently a monarchy, at the head of which was King Mataafa. But a portion of his subjects rebeled, and endeavored to set up Tamasese as king. For two years past the islands have been in a state of strife and disorder exceedingly unfavorable to commerce.

New Worlds to Conquer.

In 1886, the little Central American states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador had a foreign trade of $27,000,000, only one-seventh of which went to the United States. There is one mining company in Honduras which produces and ships over $70,000 of bullion every month.

Both Honduras and Nicaragua offer exceptional inducements to immigrants. Honduras offers to the settler free land to till, the farming implements to use, and exemption from military service.

Nicaragua does still better. Her congress is now considering a proposition to supply funds to pay the traveling expenses of a hundred agricultural families a year. The funds for this purpose will be placed in the hands of Nicaraguan consuls at various points. To each family will be given outright the necessary amount of land. Agricultural tools worth $50 and $100 in money will be loaned to him. He will be allowed five years in which to repay the loan.

Except along the coasts, and in a few low lying interior lands, there is no more healthful region anywhere than in these two republics. The table lands will afford pasturage for millions of cattle. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the gold and silver mines have never been developed. And there has not been a revolution in either state for several years.

The largest dry dock ever constructed in the United States has just been finished at Newport News, Va. It is 600 feet long, and the largest steamers may be put on the docks there.

Simmons, the doctor who attended Samuel J. Tilden, sues for $143,350. It is probably the largest doctor bill on record. Dr. Simmons says he made 2,200 visits to the sage.

It is whispered that several of the most costly of the new British ironclads would in a real battle do more damage to those on board of them than to the enemy.

In New York city there are always 30,000 people of both sexes out of employment. Many of them are skilled laborers.

An excellent quality of paper is now made from the squeezed out stalks of the sugar cane.

Iron crossties for railroads have been tried, but they are not a success.

TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going west bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific Railroad owns and operates 687 miles, or 57 per cent of the entire railroad mileage of Montana spans the Territory with its main line from east to west; is the only short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 50 per cent of the railroad mileage of Washington, its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other trans-continental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 324 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacific reaches all the principal points in Northern Minnesota and Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the famous scenic route to all points in California.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for new 1889 Rand McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

Address your nearest ticket agent, or Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating **Sick Headache** **Sour Stomach** **Heart-burn**

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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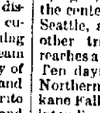

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32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

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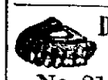

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